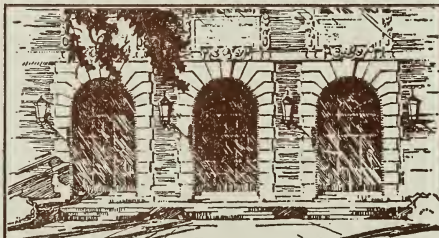



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JASPER COUNTY

Illinois

1831 - 1938

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by
MARTHA ROBINS

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Illinois Historical Survey

[Robins, Martha]

Historical Development of Jasper County Illinois

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BY
Martha Robins

PREFACE

This book is planned for a reference book. The information has been obtained from written records, and by personal interviews with individuals living in the county (1937-1938). The editor of the Newton Press made available his files of the newspaper from March 15, 1866 to October, 1937. The county officers granted access to some of their records in the county court house. The following histories were used:-

Historical Atlas of Jasper County, Illinois. Compiled and Published by F.C. Hardacre, Vincennes, Indiana, 1902.

History of Cumberland, Jasper, and Richland Counties.

Published by F.A. Battery and Company, Chicago. 1884.

The Jasper County Directory and Advertiser. Compliments of S. Johnson. Newton, Illinois Weekly Press Job Office. 1882.

For statistics, the reports of the United States Census Bureau have been quoted. The map of Illinois is one of a set compiled and published by James A. Rose, Secretary of State, January 1, 1906. The county map is constructed in accordance with the map used by the highway department of the county.

In addition to the information obtained from written records, information concerning the schools has been obtained from the county superintendent of schools; concerning the roads from the county superintendent of highways; concerning the light and power plant from the

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superintendent of the plant; concerning the banks from the bank officials; concerning the postal service from postal officials; concerning the libraries from the librarians; concerning the farm bureau from the secretary; and concerning the factories from the managers.

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The information concerning the business organizations listed on pages 183 to 187 has been obtained by personal interview, in almost every instance from some one connected with the organization. For the villages the information gathered from the written records has been supplemented by personal interviews with individual living in the villages (1938). The librarians of the Newton Library and of the Withers Library at Bloomington, Illinois have given assistance by making available official publications sent out by the national and state governments. Mr. McKnight of the McKnight and McKnight Publishing Company has given many valuable suggestions concerning the final arrangement of the material.

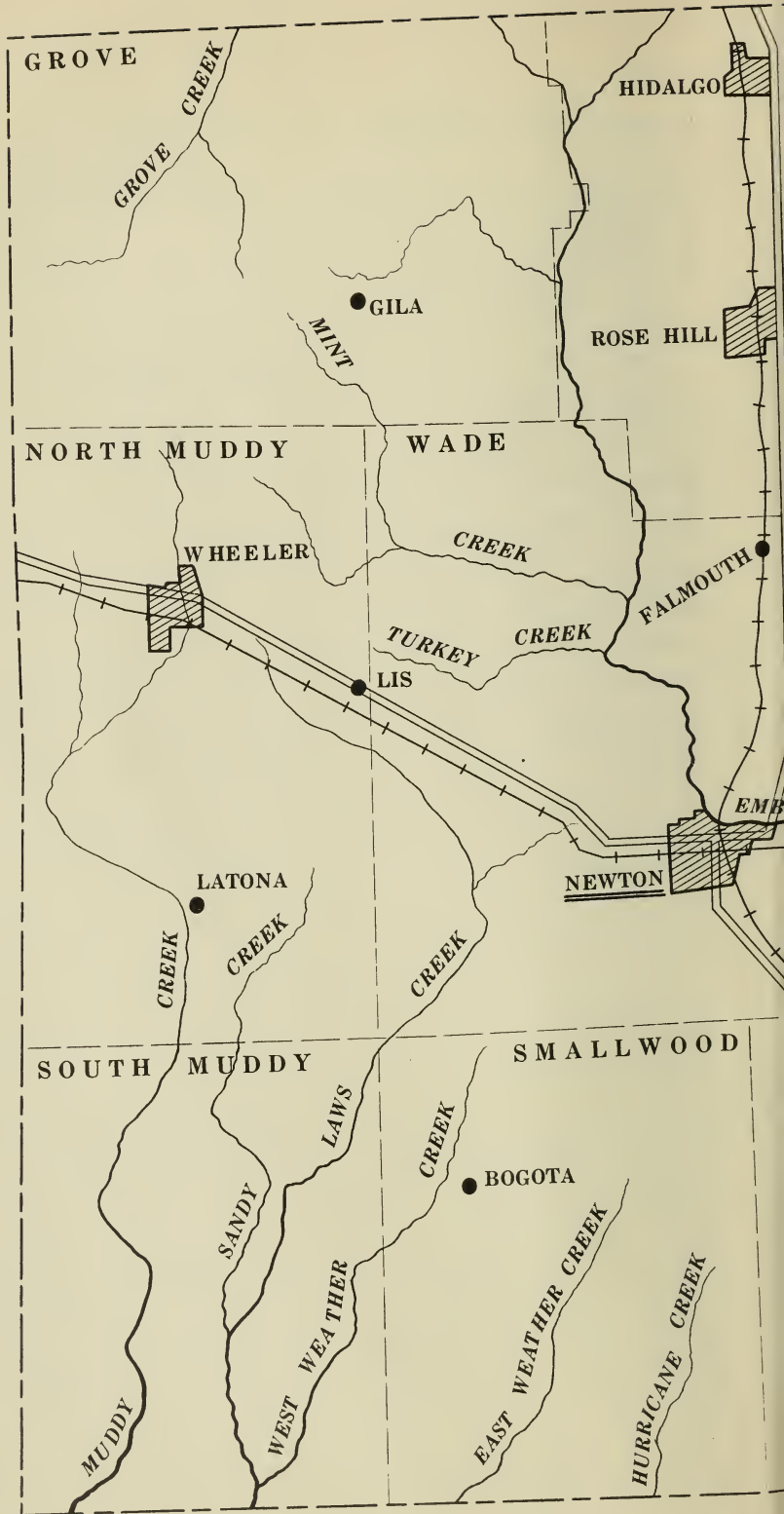
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To each and everyone who has given assistance, I express my most sincere appreciation.

Martha Robins

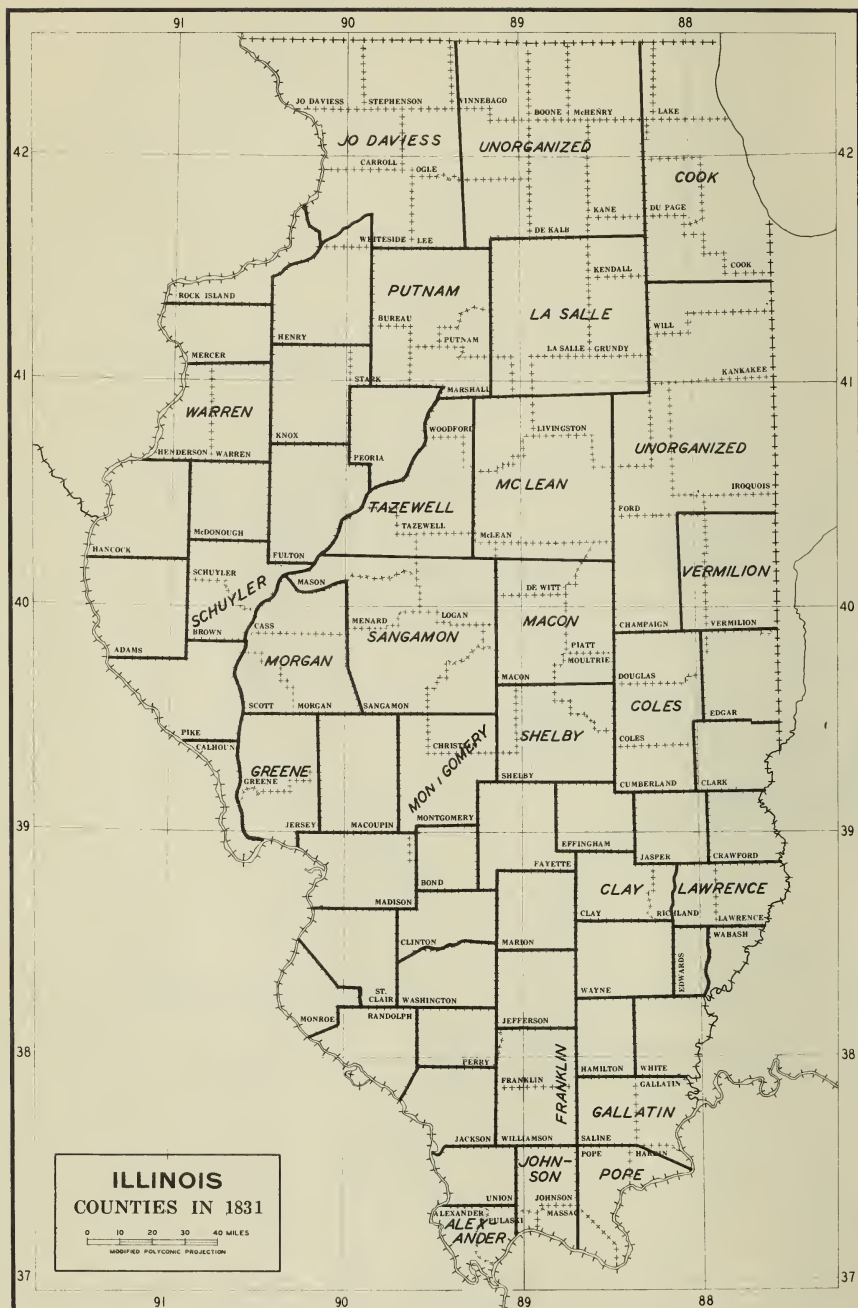
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JASPER COUNTY Illinois

ACQUIRING THE LAND. Jasper County, Illinois was created by an act of the state legislature in 1831. A relatively short time ago - only a little more than 125 years - the land that is now included in Jasper County was claimed by the federal government, but was in the possession of the Piankashaw Indians. This land was a part of the territory that had been discovered, explored, and claimed by the French. In 1763 France as a nation, gave her claims to England. During the Revolutionary War soldiers from Virginia invaded the territory, conquered the few French settlements, and claimed the region for Virginia. In 1784 Virginia ceded her claims to the federal government. In 1795 the federal government through General Wayne, negotiated a treaty with the Piankashaw Indians and some other tribes giving them \$210,000 with the understanding that they were to give up their claims to 11,808,499 acres of land. In 1805, through General Harrison a second treaty was made with the Piankashaws. This time they were given \$4,100 for claims to 2,676,130 acres. But not until after 1812 did they give up the land.

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY. Counties are formed in response to the request from the people living in the area. The land that is now designated as Jasper County was a part of a number of counties before it

was given its present name and identity. Just before it was made into an independent county it was included in Crawford County. During the year (1831) it was created four other counties - Effingham, Rock Island, LaSalle, and Cook were formed. The graph on the opposite page shows the relative increase in population of the five counties since 1840.

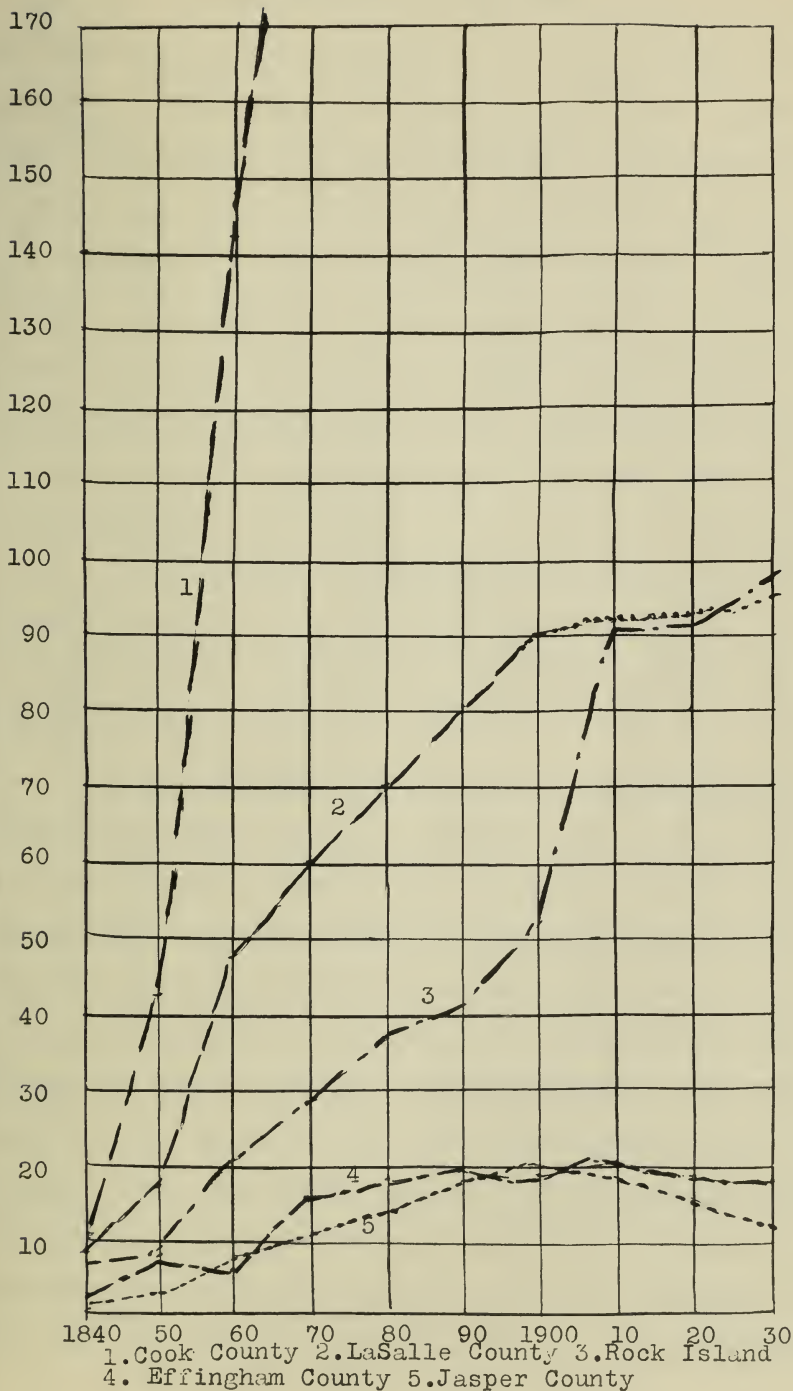
PIONEERS IN THE COUNTIES. All counties are to day, the result of the historical development of a political division upon a natural background. The framework for the political organization of all counties in the state is the same. The development differs in accordance with the people and with the natural conditions within the county. The first settlers came from other counties, states, or nations. The following statistics from the report of the United States Census Bureau give the birth place of the people living in the counties in 1870.

County-Born in Ill.	Ohio	New York	Pa.	Ind.	Ky.	
Jasper	5602	1323	71	159	2193	668
Effingham	7223	1783	455	376	1377	391
Cook	108,599	5663	28,092	4807	2379	1748
LaSalle	26,734	2867	4,995	3760	618	189
Rock Island	6,411	2131	157	393	1277	686

Foreign born-Ger.	Fr.	Ire.	Eng.&W.	Br.Am.	Switz.	
Jasper	254	147	66	35	7	4
Effingham	2122	58	228	117	77	46
Cook	65488	1746	43417	12,281	10,326	1435
LaSalle	4908	749	5590	1,749	636	145
Rock Island	2142	77	1507	1,131	263	216

Others, few in number for Jasper County, came from Scotland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. As can readily be seen at a glance at these statistics, by far the greater per cent of the pioneers coming into Jasper county during the first forty years, came from states and nations where

TREND OF POPULATION



most important occupation was agriculture. Individuals going to a different region tend to continue with the same occupation they were following in their earlier home. In Jasper County this tendency was encouraged by the natural background. A comparison of the location of the five counties on the map reveals the facts that Cook, La Salle, and Rock Island Counties were on navigable water. Because of this they could be reached with much less difficulty and manufactured articles could be sent out more economically than from Jasper or Effingham. And once a large population is established, there is greater opportunity for a choice of occupations, which in turn, encourages a more rapid increase in population.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT. The historical development of Jasper County may be considered in three divisions. From 1831 to 1870 was the pioneer period when the conditions were as in all pioneer regions. In 1876 the first railroad was completed into the county. From 1870 to 1890 may be considered the transition period. Pioneer conditions were gradually changed until the situation became the same as in some of the earlier settled regions. In 1890 Illinois as a state was becoming less agricultural and more industrial. In Jasper County efforts to encourage manufacturing have not met with a great deal of success, but conditions in the county have been changed as a result of manufacturing elsewhere. Between 1890 and 1938 almost all of these changes in conditions have been developed.

JASPER COUNTY

A Political Organization

POLITICAL DIVISIONS may be considered from two different points of view. When looking at the map and speaking of Jasper County, the reference is to a part of the earth's curved surface represented on a flat surface. When speaking of Jasper in action as in the building of roads or producing agricultural products, reference is to the people living on this part of the earth's surface working together as a unit. Jasper County is one of the 102 political divisions of Illinois. It has an area of approximately 508 square miles. In shape it is almost square. As a political organization it consists of a few more than 12,000 people who have many different types of interests and who may be studied as a group only if referring to the political unit.

THE PURPOSE of a political organization is to give voters the privilege of taking care of the problems that arise within the boundaries of the division. The ultimate aim of such an organization should be to enable the human race to utilize the natural resources of the earth in a way that will give to every individual an opportunity to make a decent living. Such organizations are not, and should not be, fixed and rigid. Rather they should be developing and changing with the changing civilization. Such has been the situation in Jasper County, as well as in the state and in the nation. Counties differ from the state in that they have no constitutions.

They have only such privileges and powers as the United States and the state give them through their constitutions and through legislative acts. They differ from the state also in that they have no one official in whom advisory and directing power is vested. When Jasper County was formed, Illinois was under the Constitution of 1818. This was replaced in 1848 by a second, and in 1870 by a third. The original constitution was made by delegates almost all of whom came from the southern states where the county was the basis of local government. The only smaller divisions were the precincts, defined in order to make voting centers more convenient. A voter could go to any one of the precincts he chose. He voted by calling aloud the name of the individual for whom he wished to vote.

PRECINCTS. Provisions were made for precincts at the commissioner's court, February 2, 1835. John Barnes who was the clerk of the court, outlined three divisions - Newton, Claycomb, and Price. Newton included that part of the county west of Crooked Creek and north of a line from the mouth of the creek to the county line; Claycomb consisted of the area east of Crooked Creek, south to the point where North Fork crosses the county line, along the county line to the Embarrass River, then up the river to the mouth of Crooked Creek; Price included the remainder of the county. This division remained so until 1939. Then there was a request for the redistricting of the county for the purpose of electing justices of the peace. The name of the Price precinct was changed to Sainte Marie,

and Crooked Creek and Eaton were formed. In 1841 further subdivisions created Island Grove, Dowthit, Clements, Muddy, and North Fork. In 1847 the county was redistricted. The newly formed precincts were Newton, Sainte Marie, Island Grove, Muddy, Crooked Creek and North Fork. Five years later Newton was divided and Smallwood formed. As time passed and population increased other divisions followed.

TOWNSHIPS. In the meantime the state constitution of 1818 had been replaced by the one of 1848. Among the delegates who made the second constitution there had been members from the northern and eastern states where the town (locally known as township) had been the center of local government. This constitution permitted the dividing of counties into townships. In counties so divided, township officers were to be elected. Among the officers were supervisors, who as a group should do the work that had formerly been done by the county commissioners. At that time, it is said, a feeling had arisen in some parts of the county that the county seat was exercising undue influence upon the outlying districts. In 1849 the question of township organization was submitted to the people. There was a great deal of opposition, but it carried by a vote of 142 to 132. Anderson Arnold, Geo. Mitchell, and Joseph Schifferstein were appointed to make the division. They reported boundaries for six divisions - North Fork, Marion, Island Grove, Sainte Marie, Polk, and Muddy. Then a technical irregularity was discovered and the whole matter was placed on the shelf. In 1859

a second petition signed by 175 persons asking for the vote of the citizens on township organization, was circulated. This time the proposition carried by a large majority. Joseph Schifferstein, S.S.Harris, and J.B.Dennam were appointed to make the division. Nine divisions were reported almost as they are to-day, except for Fox and Hunt City. In 1867 about five sections were taken from Sainte Marie and added to Willow Hill. In December 1870 the following notice appeared:- "A petition for the forming a new township within the present boundaries of Sainte Marie will be presented to the Board of Supervisors of Jasper County, Illinois at their first meeting after the expiration of sixty days from this date, December 5, 1870. The new township is to be called Union. The boundary will commence at the northwest corner of Sainte Marie, go south on the east line of Smallwood township to the Richland County line, east $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, north to the line between Sainte Marie and Willow Hill, then west to the east line of Wade, thence south on that line to the southeast corner of Wade, and west to the beginning, for the convenience of the citizens of the said township.

S.R.Youngman	John Woodard	Joseph Boos
J.W.Redmon	Ben Stonbarger	D.C.Boggs
J.S.Swann	John Gaffany	C.H.Smith
John Hauk	Robert W.Gibson	Robert Orr
A.Boos	Resin Robins	Wm.D.Smith
Peter McCann	Samuel K.Robins	A.S.Jourdan
M.W.Harding	J.B.Robins	A.R.Barker
William Maginn	A.S.Robins	Joseph Raef, Sr.
William Brothers	James Sloan	C.M.Chamblin
William Lewis	Ervin Mattingly	Henry Raef
Peter Raef, Jr.	Colmore Harris	John B.Stark
A.M.Greenwood	Francis Mattingly	William K.Stark
E.E.Rodeffer	R.B.Gustin	Joseph Tritt
Thomas Mapes	Elbert Hendry	Joseph Mallison
William Gustin	Samuel Midkiff	D.Stonberger

Samuel M.Gustin	A.Litzelmann	Nesh P.Stonberger-
Charles W.Gustin	Charles C.Woodard	Theo.Stonberger
Matthias Raef	Anthony Kaufmann	Michael Rooney
Patrick Hynes	William White	Jonathon Williams
William Woodward	S.S.Clark	David Rodeffer
J.M.Blackford	S.R.Sandefur	John Dickerson
C.A.Hinman	G.W.Clark	

On February 10, 1871 the following notice appeared:-

"The Board of Supervisors refused at their meeting to grant a division of Sainte Marie township in accordance with the will of the petitioners." It is said the proposition was then carried to the supreme court. The request was granted and the township formed in 1876. But it was named Fox for the creek that crosses it, instead of Union. In March, 1901 another petition was in circulation asking that the north end of Willow Hill and the south part of Granville be united into a new township with Hunt City as a center. In September the request was granted and Hunt City township formed.

ELECTIONS. The purpose of elections is to select officials for transacting the business of the political divisions. In the townships - known in New England as towns town meeting are conducted. In these meetings the voters elect the township officials and exercise the right of initiative, meaning the right to initiate legislation. The following notice published in March, 1866 illustrates:- " **ANNUAL TOWN MEETING!** The citizens, legal voters of Wade, in the County of Jasper, State of Illinois are hereby notified of the annual town meeting for the town, at the court house, 3rd day of April, 1866 - 1st Tuesday in the month.

The purpose is the election of one supervisor, one town

clerk, one assessor, one collector, one commissioner of highways, one overseer of the poor, so many overseers of the highways as there are road districts in the township, and so many pound masters as the electors may determine....and for the transaction of other business.... It will be open until 6 o'clock in the evening.

M.Bever, Town Clerk."

But the town meeting which originated with the formation of townships did not displace other elections. There remained the special elections, the primary elections, and the regular elections. As illustration, a special election was called in July, 1870 for a vote on the state constitution. The result as reported was 176 votes for it and 375 against it; for the articles entitled counties the vote was 235 to 314; and for the section entitled the Illinois Central Railroad the vote was 451 to 100. In July, 1866 the following notice was published:- "PRIMARY ELECTION -Democratic for nominating candidates for sheriff and coroner, and also for the election of two members (from each township) as representatives in the Democratic Central Committee." The regular election occurs on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November and the officers for the county, the state, and for the United States are elected.

POLITICAL PARTIES. Elections are conducted by organizations known as political parties. The work of the party is done by committees. Representatives from the townships compose the county committees, from the

county the state committee, and from the states the national committee. From the principles for which the party stands the committee formulates a party platform and presents it to the voters. In the primary election each individual votes in accordance with the political party with which he is affiliated. In the regular election, he may vote for all the candidates nominated by this same party, or he may vote for the individual he thinks best fitted for the particular office for which he has been nominated. Since the adoption of the constitution of 1848, ballots have been used in voting. And since 1892 the Australian ballot has been used. In all instances the candidates for the two larger parties are listed, and in many instances candidates for some of the smaller ones. For instance, the following report was published as the result of the regular election in 1880:-

Township	Democrat..	Republican	Greenback
Granville	138	146	15
Crooked Creek	283	151	24
Grove	147	87	9
North Muddy	143	112	5
Wade	345	273	14
Willow Hill	226	116	9
Sainte Marie	157	49	-
Fox	99	65	-
Smallwood	124	113	-
South Muddy	97	82	12

In November, 1934 the State Treasurer received 3,632 democrat and 2,876 republican, 3 socialists, and 7 prohibitionists; while the State Superintendent of Public Instruction received 3,567 democrat, 2,765 republican, 3 national progressives, 8 prohibition, 1 social labor, and 3 socialists, in Jasper County.

COUNTY OFFICIALS. In every political division provisions are made for three departments of government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative department consists of the supervisors from the townships, acting in a group known as the county board. The executive department consists of the county clerk who has charge of certain books and papers pertaining to the business of the county; the county treasurer who receives and pays out all public money; the recorder who records deeds, mortgages, and other papers pertaining to the titles of land; the county superintendent of schools who supervises the schools and gives advice on questions concerning them; the superintendent of highways who supervises the improvement of roads and the building and repair of bridges; and the county surveyor who surveys land when called upon to do so. The judicial department consists of the county judge who is judge of the county court; the sheriff who makes arrests, serves warrants, summonses, executions, and subpoenas; the coroner who investigates deaths by accident or violence; the states attorney who sees that offenders against the laws are arrested, and brought into court for trial, and who is legal adviser to the other county and township officers. It is for these officers and the records that are kept in accordance with their duties that the county court house is erected and maintained.

NEWTON

ORIGIN. An act passed by the state legislature February 15, 1831 provided that the county of Jasper be formed from a portion of Crawford, and that the county seat be named Newton. The act further provided that Ashabel Heath, William Magill, and Nathan Moss were to locate the seat of justice. Apparently there is no record in existence of any report they may have made. December, 1834 a second act was passed which provided for the election of county officers. On January 4, 1835 Lewis W. Jourdan was elected sheriff, Richard Watson, coroner and Frederick W. H. Claycomb as commissioners. In the following spring the commissioners had the town laid out on land belonging to Benjamin Reynolds. Reynolds donated every alternate lot to the county except the public square. This he gave in exchange for the same amount of land donated elsewhere.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Soon a court house and jail were built, both of logs. The court house is said to have been used as a school and church as well as for court. And when not otherwise occupied it was used for a shelter for incoming families until a house could be built. The jail had no openings in the sides except for air. Access was by a trap door at the top. The prisoners were lowered into it by means of a rope, and logs were placed on top of the door to prevent their escape. In 1856 it was replaced by one built of stone. In 1871 it burned. In 1873 a brick one was completed on the corner of the court yard. In 1897 it was removed from the

square. In 1877 a new court house was completed. In 1878 a fence was built around the yard. In 1879 a board walk was completed from the north gate to the main entrance of the court house.

BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES. At the time the county seat was laid out the only public building there was a saw mill. Until 1847 when Yale was located and Sainte Marie was laid out, it was the only village in the county. In 1865 the population was about 300. In the Newton Weekly Press of 1866 advertisements for the following persons appeared:- I.H.Walker, Physician and Surgeon; John Franke, Physician. Office at Drug Store; John H. Halley, Attorney at Law; R. Leach, Real Estate Agent John T. Ross, Meat and Provisions Emporium. "Fuller Nigh has just returned from the East where he purchased a mammoth stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes etc!" "Newton continues to improve, and among the many additions thereto, we cannot refrain from noticing the new brewery at the foot of Van Buren Street...." In 1869 the first class hotel established by Mr. and Mrs. Litzelman was mentioned. In 1855 a two room school building was erected which was used until 1872.

WALKS AND STREETS. In 1868 the first plank walks were built on both sides of Jordan Street from the drug store to the post office. Soon after they were built around the square. In 1870 the town board appropriated \$50 toward graveling the streets. Citizens subscribed money to have them sprinkled. In 1877 money was subscribed to build a bridge on Lafayette Street.

VILLAGES 1831-1870

VILLAGES. By far the most important occupation in Jasper County has been agriculture. All the villages with the exception of the county seat were first established to meet the needs of an agricultural population. Before bridges were built and the roads were improved, the distance that could be traveled in a few hours was short. The pioneer lived almost entirely upon the products produced locally. But as the population increased and the economic conditions were improved, the demand for articles from other regions resulted in the establishment of stores. About the middle of the nineteenth century a number of villages were planned and located. Fortunate were those that were located on the routes later chosen for railroads. For about a half century they grew slowly but steadily. Among these were Yale established in 1847, Willow Hill laid out as New Liberty in 1854, Sainte Marie in 1847, West Liberty in 1854, and Wheeler in 1861. Others that were planned at the same time, still exist in name in connection with a church, school building or a post office. Others have entirely disappeared. Among these Mt. Sidney was planned in 1841, Brockville in 1853, Buena Vista in 1853, Centerville in 1855, Haysville in 1858, Franklin in 1854, Constantinople in 1854, Pleasant Hill (Pingtown) in 1854, Point Pleasant in 1855, Embarrassville in 1858, Langdon in 1861, and Latona in 1869. The

completion of the railroads led to the establishment of other stations which grew into villages. Hidalgo was established in 1878, Rose Hill in 1878, Hunt City in 1881, and Falmouth in 1881. Boos Station, Lis, and Advance platted about the same time as the others remained mere stations and post offices.

SAINTE MARIE. Second only to Newton in age and in importance in the early life of the county was the village of Sainte Marie. Like Newton, it is located on a bluff on the south bank of the river, but about seven miles to the southeast. The land upon which it was laid out had been taken up originally by William Price about 1826. In 1837 Price sold his rights to Picquet. Joseph Picquet, leader of a group from Alsace, France, had visited Vincennes, Indiana, St. Francisville, Illinois, and Newton before selecting a place for permanent settlement. The group brought from Alsace a crucifix, candles, and vestments. They bought a farm at St. Francisville and erected a temporary shelter. In this new location Picquet lived with Price until his own home was built. He then went to the land office at Palestine, Illinois and entered about 10,700 acres of land. Among the other colonists who helped plant the settlement were Ferdinand Hartrich, Jean Baptiste Bernhardt, Charles Guthneck, Xavier Kapp, John Weiss, Mrs. John Weiss, Etienne Lauer, Mr. Lemmel, and the Misses Francis and Barbara Irr. They gave to the settlement the name of Sainet Marie.

Early Significance. As early as 1860, and possibly earlier, R.C. Jones was advertising a passenger

hack line leaving Newton at seven o'clock and St. Marie at nine o'clock. Until the completion of the Grayville and Mattoon railroad Sainte Marie was a close rival to Newton in population. In 1848 a ferry was built on the river. This made possible the coming of the people who lived on the opposite side, into the village to trade and for religious services. In 1861 a covered bridge was completed. The Picquets, along with their farming, had carried on the grocery business and run a mill. As early as 1866 a brewery was erected.

CHURCH. Of outstanding importance in the life of this little settlement was religious phase. Until in 1839 the religious needs of the people were cared for by a priest from Vincennes, Indiana. Then Peter Chakert was sent from Vienna, Austria. Services were conducted in the Picquet home until 1842, when a chapel was built. For a time Sainte Marie was the religious center for a relatively large area. Gradually the area was reduced in size by the erection of churches at other places, but for a smaller area Sainte Marie retained its importance. In 1850 a church, a parsonage, and a home for the establishment of the Sisters of Charity were built. In 1870 the settlement was incorporated under the old town law as a village. In 1873, with a population of 400 it was reincorporated under a general law.

OTHER VILLAGES. The other villages of the county were located as centers for supplying the commercial needs of the communities, and in them the centers for social life were likewise located. (pp. 155-170)

to a mistake of the publishers, the page
erence for villages should be 163-178

JASPER COUNTY

Natural Background

NATURAL BACKGROUND. One of the most important factors in the development of any region is the natural background consisting of all the features that are not man made. It includes location, climatic conditions, surface features, and the natural resources - soil, water, vegetation, animal life, and mineral resources. No one of these factors exerts its influence alone. For instance, location and surface features both influence the climatic conditions. Climatic conditions, in turn affect surface features, soil, water supply, and all forms of life. If any one of these features can be said to be independent of the others, it is the mineral supply. and a successful working of these is dependent upon the presence of some of the others. Because of this interdependence, the understanding of the influence of the natural background of any region is dependent upon the consideration of all the features and their influence upon one another.

LOCATION. Location must be considered from different points of view - with reference to longitude, latitude, surface features, bodies of water, and to other political divisions. Longitude is distance east or west of a given meridian. The longitude of Jasper County is 88°W. and places it in the Central Time Belt of the United States. This determines the time of day with reference to the rest of the nation - a significant factor in this day of radio. But more important is the latitude.

Latitude is distance north or south of the Equator. Latitude is the major factor in determining the length of the seasons, the length of the days and nights, and the general climatic conditions. Jasper County is crossed by 39°N. This places it in the North Temperate Zone and in the belt of Westerly winds. This gives it the four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter. This gives it long days in June and July and short ones in December and in January. Location in the belt of westerly winds would mean, if there were no interference, a regular shifting of the rainy season north and south just as there is in California. But this regularity is interfered with by the location in the interior of the continent and by the mountains to the west. The mountains are high enough to deflect the incoming winds to the north. The winds come to the interior of the continent from all directions, and are very irregular. They are known as cyclonic winds. Climatic conditions are further modified by location in the wide relatively low Mississippi Valley leading toward the Gulf of Mexico.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS result from air movements - air movements high above the surface as well as movements near the surface. The incoming warm winds or cold winds, as the case may be, drives the mercury of the the mometer up or down accordingly. The cold air currents sweeping down from the north west meets the warm moisture laden current from the south. When the warm current is cooled to the degree at which it can no longer retain the moisture rain, snow, hail, or sleet-depending upon

the temperature of the air through which the moisture passes - falls. Such movements account for the storms that pass over large areas, and on a smaller scale account for the local showers.

Location with reference to bodies or streams of water assures sufficient water for domestic and for commercial uses. If the bodies are large enough they modify climate. If the streams are navigable they can be used for transportation. This last use was important in the pioneer period, while the first use is more important to-day. This is one of the factors that has been of outstanding importance in the increase of population Cook, LaSalle, and Rock Island Counties. Jasper and Effingham Counties are unfortunate in that they have no large streams.

LOCATION with reference to other political divisions with growing populations is important in that such divisions are given first consideration when plans are made for transportation routes. The sparsely settled regions are just fortunate in their location. Location near centers of population assures a ready market for all products, at an inexpensive transportation cost.

Surface features modify climate in proportion to the differences in elevation. The surface of Jasper county is usually described as gently rolling. The source of the streams indicate the highest elevation, and the direction of flow the direction of slope of the land. The differences in elevation are not great enough to in-

influence climatic conditions to any great degree, but are significant enough to require attention when transportation facilities and agricultural conditions are being considered. Although the streams flowing across the county are small they carry a relatively large volume of water during the year. As a result many small valleys known as "bottoms" have been formed. During the pioneer period, and to some extent yet to-day, these were hindrances to transportation and travel. In rainy season the streams overflow. If the floods occur during the summer, agricultural crops may be drowned. On the other hand during favorable seasons these valleys are the most desirable spots for agriculture, in the county. So valuable are they that in some locations levees have been built to protect them from floods.

SOIL is always of outstanding significance in agricultural regions. The meandering streams of Jasper County give an indication of the constituency of the soil. It was originally a deposit of one of the earlier glaciers. It is not as fertile as the glacial deposits in the northern part of the state. It was described by the early historians as chocolate brown. During the century through which it has been cultivated, much of the humus and some of the minerals have been lost by the continual removal of crops. To-day much of it may be described as an ash gray. However, scattered throughout the county are plots of almost all types of soil. On some of the farms where more attention has been given to the care of the

soil there is yet the chocolate brown. There are garden spots and truck patches where through cultivation a rich black loam has been produced. Along the streams there is the alluvial deposit. In some places it is a rich loam, in others it is almost a pure sand. On the hillsides is a yellow clay. By experiments some of the land owners have shown that the soil which has been under continuous cultivation for a long period of time can be improved by the addition of fertilizers and the rotation of crops.

WATER is a necessity for all forms of life. Jasper County is fortunate if the entire year is considered, in having an abundant supply. Streams large enough to be called creeks are seldom entirely dry, even in the driest of summers. For domestic use water can be obtained from wells at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet in almost unfailing amounts. On many farms cisterns have been constructed to store the water for use about the house. Ponds have been dug to provide water for the stock, and in some instances to supply water for steam power. The county lies in the rainfall belt that has on an average from 35 to 40 inches of rain during the year, but the fall is very irregular. Usually it is the heaviest in the spring. Although there have been seasons when crops have been failures and stock have suffered due to lack of water, it seems that with better storage facilities an abundant supply of water could be made available for all purposes at all times of the year. The disadvantage is the cost of storage when not needed.

VEGETATION is largely determined by soil and climatic conditions. The native vegetation of the county was of three types - the large deciduous trees, shrubs and prairie grass. Along all of the streams were forests predominantly of oaks and hickories but including many other species. Among them were the black walnut, hard and soft maples, elms, ash, sycamore, cottonwood, locust gum, box elder, wild cherry, wild plum, crab apple, mulberry, persimmon, black haws, and pawpaws. Scattered along the edges of the forest and in some instances on the prairies were the sassafras, the sumach, the hazel bush, the wild grape vines, and the wild berry vines. Between the forested strips were the prairies. On these the grass grew from three to six feet in height. In the spring it furnished food for animals. It formed a thick tough sod that made cultivation of the prairie very difficult.

ANIMAL LIFE in an unsettled region is a source of both food and clothing. To the pioneer this was a significant factor. In the forests were the foxes, the wolf the bear, panther, mink, weasel, muskrat, opossum, and many wild turkeys. On the prairies, in addition to these there were the deer, the rabbits, and the many birds, among the edible ones the prairie chickens, quails, and pheasants. While these animals provided much that was needed for food and clothing, they also proved to be pests that destroyed cultivated crops and domestic animals. By the close of the pioneer period very few were left in the county.

MINERAL PRODUCTS have been until recently of less significance to the life of the county than other resources have been. In so far as the discoveries have been developed, the mineral resources have been limited to clay, gravel, and coal. From the time of the earliest settlements clay has been used to some extent for the manufacturing of brick. Since the railroads have provided more efficient systems of transportation, almost all the brick have been brought from other countries. Some gravel from the Embarrass River has been used in the improvement of streets and roads. Coal deposits underlie parts of the county, but there is no hard rock above the deposits. Beginning about thirty years ago, some prospecting for oil and gas has been done. At present (1938) there is promise of a more thorough investigation of the possibilities of the existence of these.

RELATION TO NEIGHBORING COUNTIES. Except for location, for the arrangement of the surface features, and for some of the smaller streams that have their entire courses within the county, the natural features are not peculiar to Jasper County. The type of soil, the types of vegetation, the native animal life, the mineral deposits, and almost all of the streams extend into the neighboring counties. The boundary lines making Jasper County approximately twenty-two miles wide and twenty-three miles long, merely cut a rectangular area out of a much larger natural region which includes a number of other similar political divisions, and gives to the

territory a political identity. Commercially and socially there has always been a very close relation between the outer edges of the county and the neighboring counties. Doubtless this has been partially due to historical development. Before the streams were bridged individuals generally went to the village that could be reached by the most used trail. In so far as possible the crossing of streams was avoided. When roads were first improved the same factors were given consideration. Once commercial and social relations are satisfactorily established there is the tendency to continue in the same direction. The hard-surfaced roads that make possible the travelling a long distance in a short time tends to increase the tendency in favor of contact with the centers of larger population.

VALUE OF NATURAL FEATURES. Everything man uses comes directly or indirectly from the natural resources. The life in a community is dependent upon the wealth of resources in one form or another, and upon the conditions, political and natural, making possible the efficient use of such resources. Jasper County is rich in water resources and has a soil - although not as fertile as the soil of some parts of the state - of sufficient fertility to produce agricultural crops. Soil constituency and the irregularity of rainfall are unfavorable to the use of the water for power. Jasper County was once rich in lumber products, but the forests have been cleared without plans for replacement. The political organization has placed the initiative for using the resources in the hands of the individual.

JASPER COUNTY

Historical Development

1830-1870

FEDERAL LAND POLICY. During the pioneer period (1831-1870) the federal land policy which brought about the great Western Movement in the nation as a whole was of outstanding significance to Jasper County. The federal land ordinance of 1785 provided for a rectangular system of survey to be used in the territory north of the Ohio River. Township units, each containing thirty-six square miles were formed by meridians drawn north and south, and base lines drawn east and west. Each range township and section was numbered and a tract of land could be very definitely located. Land offices were established and the individual could purchase land directly from the government. The terms of purchase were changed from time to time. When Jasper County was created in 1831 land could be bought for \$1.25 per acre. It is said however, that most of the people living in the county until about 1845 were "squatters". They had come into the county, selected a desirable spot, and established their homes without the formality of purchase. Increase in the population forced them to procure from the federal government the titles for their land. They were protected in their claims by the Pre-emption Act. This gave to the individual who had improved a piece of land, the opportunity of buying it. But liberal as this policy seem

to-day, because of the fact that there were no methods of marketing the products, paying for land at \$1.25 per acre was very difficult.

EARLY SETTLERS. An estimate placed the number of settlers living within the area now included in Jasper County in 1830 at about 1,000. Life here during that period, was as in all other pioneer regions. The individual was dependent almost entirely upon his own efforts for the protection of his life, his property, and his family. Among the first settlers there is reported to have been a Dr. Sultzer, his son, and son-in-law who settled near what is now the boundary line between Jasper and Lawrence Counties, about 1820. They were suspected of being counterfeiters. They did not remain long. About the same time a Cornelius Taylor, likewise suspected of being a counterfeiter was living near Mint Creek. It is said that the creek received its name because of the counterfeiting done near by. About the same time, or possibly a few years later, William Price settled near the present location of Sainte Marie. About 1826 James Jourdan located on the farm later known as the Boos farm. According to one of his descendants, his son was the first white boy born in the county. About 1826 William Lewis settled on Evermound Mound in Willow Hill Township. In 1827 Job Catt settled about two miles north of the present location of Sainte Marie. As others came settlements were widely scattered. Here, as elsewhere in the state, the first settlements were in the

forests. The pioneers seem to have reasoned that since there were very few trees on the prairies they were less productive than the forested lands. Another factor that doubtless influenced the choice was the supply of building material, fuel, and water available in the forests.

PROBLEMS OF THE PIONEER. Shelter. The first problem of the pioneer was to erect a permanent shelter. Until he could do this he lived by his camp fire, or if he had come in a wagon, in his wagon. For building a log house the first settlers had only their own strength, ingenuity and such crude tools as they brought with them. In time saw mills were built. This made the task much easier. The houses were rectangular in shape and often contained only one room. Those built later were larger and were often divided into two or more rooms. They were in most instances heated by a fireplace which also served as a provision for cooking the food. Some families who had come from neighboring states brought pieces of furniture with them. But by far the greater part of them furnished their homes with articles made from the products of the forest.

PROBLEMS OF THE PIONEER. Clothing and Food. At the time Jasper County was formed there were in some of the states factories from which articles of clothing or food could be procured. Some of the pioneers, doubtless brought with them from their original homes, supplies enough to meet their needs until others could be grown. In the new homes materials that were always at hand were the skins and furs for clothing and meat for food. The

pioneer knew the secret of preparing both of these for use. According to a letter written by W.H.Wade, son of Hiram Wade for whom Wade Township was named, "The pioneers came to Newton to court dressed in coonskin caps and buckskin suits, and always carrying a gun." According to Wade and to other writers there were a few stocks of merchandise brought into the county by the pioneers. Benjamin Harris brought a small stock from Cincinnati, Ohio, but soon sold it and turned to farming. Picquets, in addition to milling and farming, conducted a store. By 1850 there were stores in Newton. In 1866 the editor of the Newton Weekly Press called attention to the advertisement of John T. Ross of a "Permanent establishment of meats, vegetables, and general provisions of all kind with the comment, "It will be welcomed by all." The planning and the locating of a number of villages between 1850 and 1860 indicates that a number of general stores were established elsewhere. According to the reports of the United States Census Bureau, the pioneers produced agricultural products for use as clothing as well as for food. In 1850 and again in 1860 there was considerable flax reported. And in 1860 there is an indication of an effort to produce silk. From the very earliest settlements there were the sheep for providing wool. As late as 1870 the hand loom was given a considerable amount of space in the advertising columns of the newspapers.

METHODS OF AGRICULTURE. A few of the pioneers have passed to their descendants facts concerning the

agricultural methods. Among those who left some account of his experiences was Martin Kibler whose death occurred in 1875. He came to the county from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Thinking the prairies non-productive he selected a spot in the wooded district now included in Crooked Creek Township. Outstanding in his memory were the many wild animals and the necessity of protecting crops and domestic animals against them. Deer passed his cabin in flocks and the bears chased the dogs to the cabin door.

In 1874 a citizen from St. Peter wrote: - "St. Peter was settled twenty-eight years ago by foreigners from Germany. Few of them had money enough to buy forty acres of land. Abler neighbors broke the land with oxen. Horses were so rare as to frighten the children when they passed. Threshing was the most difficult task, done either with the flail or by having the oxen tramp it out. The wheels of the wagon were made from a sycamore log. A farmer was considered well off if he owned a plow with a wooden moulding board and a yoke of oxen.

R.W. Ping describes life on the prairies. His grandfather and four sons settled on the prairie east of Willow Hill about 1854, and entered a large tract of land. With a plow and four yoke of oxen they cut the prairie sod which never broke from one of the field to the other. With an ax the sod was opened and the corn was dropped. This was all that was needed for a good crop. For making a path or road across the prairie two yoke of oxen were hitched to a large jack oak bush and the tall grass was

was dragged down. He, too, remembered the use of the oxen tramping the grain out. He recounted, also, the story of the first threshing machines with a crude fan mill to blow the chaff out. For the pioneer on the prairie the prairie fire was something that had to be guarded against. A small spark often started a fire in the tall grass that swept everything before it. The settler protected his home either by plowing a strip around it or by setting a fire to meet the oncoming one.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. Generally speaking the length of the seasons, the climatic conditions, and the type of soil of the county are favorable to the growing of all kinds of grain except rice. But the irregularity of rainfall during different years must always be taken into consideration when planning the years work. In some years the springs are favorable to the sowing of oats; in others the rains are so late that the season for planting corn is at hand before the soil is dry enough to be plowed. The report for the county given by the United States Bureau for 1850 lists corn as the most important crop, measured by bushels produced, and oats second. For hay at this time and for several years that followed, wild grasses were used. In addition to corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat and barley were grown for flour. Vegetables were grown for summer use. For other seasons there were only such fruits and vegetables as could be produced and preserved by drying, making them into butter, or by sealing them in earthen jars. Of the domestic animals, the cattle listed as oxen, milk cows, and other cattle led

in numbers, swine ranked second, sheep third, and horses fourth. However, if the number of oxen, horses, and mules were added together, the total provided only a few more than one team for each family in the county. The 762 milk cows allowed the second cow for about one-third of the 588 families. 5,831 swine were reported. They provided meat for home use and also a valuable article of commerce. Salted and smoked, the meat could be kept during the summer, could be sold to incoming emigrants, or could be rafted down the river to be added to other articles that were sent to St. Louis or to New Orleans. Throughout this period all domestic animals were allowed to roam at will in search of food. Each owner was given a mark for his animals - so important were these marks that they were registered at the court house in the county records. For instance, in the first volume in which deeds to the land were recorded, the following stock marks were recorded, also:-

Lewis Jourdan-brand with figure 96

Michael Grove - a crop of each ear

Timothy Garwood - swallow fork in the right ear, and
crop in the left

Samuel Garwood - crop in right ear and split in the
same, under slope in the left ear

By 1870 the population of the county had increased to 11,234 and the amount of agricultural products produced had increased accordingly.

LUMBERING 1831-1870

FOREST PRODUCTS. The individual who buys land is entitled to all of the natural resources connected with it. Approximately half of the land of the county was originally forested. In this early period, and in the transitional period, forest products ranked second to agricultural products in value. Building materials, the rails for the fences, the fuel as well as lumber for furniture and other necessities came from the forests. One of the first requirements of every community was a mill. When Newton was laid out the only public building was a mill for sawing lumber. In 1837 Richard Eaton built a lumber mill on North Fork and attached a mill for grinding corn. During the same year J.F. Hammer built one on Crooked Creek for grinding corn, and later attached one for sawing lumber. The first mills were along the stream and the currents were used for providing power. Logs were rafted down the streams in times of floods or dragged to the mill when the snow was on the ground. Different species of lumber were used for different purposes. Out of the hickory handles for farm implements, yokes for the oxen, and other articles requiring strength were constructed. Out of the soft lumber bowls and containers of different kinds were constructed. Out of the walnut and out of the cherry furniture was manufactured. By the close of the period, apparently the log most in demand was black walnut. In 1869 S.R. Barker advertised for 5,000 of them.

HUNTING AND FISHING

1830-1870

HUNTING. All references to the early history of Jasper County indicate that there was a great deal of wild game. One writer, writing in 1893, remarked that he had lived in the county fifty years, and had known an old French hunter from near Vincennes who had visited this region before the county was formed. The Indians as well as the French had carried provisions, furs, and buffalo robes down the Embarrass River in canoes. According to this writer it was because they had found the river so full of drifts and had been forced to drag their canoes around them, they had given the river its name.

There is no evidence upon which to base conclusions as to the commercial value of the wild animal products of this early period. In July, 1866 the following notice appeared in the newspaper:- " ATTENTION SPORTSMEN!

The hunting grounds of Jasper County ,Illinois affords superior inducements to Sportsmen. Deer, Turkeys, Quails Prairie Chickens, Pheasants, and smaller game in abundance. The well known hunter, Boeckman, will conduct any party visiting the county to the best grounds. Ice plenty and cheap. Teams always in readiness for the conveyence of passengers and game at reasonable rates. Mr. Boeckman will be found at the Prairie House, J.M. Vanmeter Proprietor, where he trusts his hunting friends will meet him. Hotel charges low. Newton, Illinois.

July, 1866."

Another item that the products were of commercial value appeared in November, 1869. "Messrs J.B.Stevens and Jame Honey are going to buy Game, Furs, Poultry, Pelts etc.at T.J.Martin's Store

Boos Brothers & Company's Store."

FISHING. Doubtless fishing was done all along the Embarrass River and in some of the other streams.The following items have reference to Newton." April, 1861. Hundreds of pounds of fresh fish have been caught in the Embarrass River at this place by our local fishermen during the past ten days." In May, 1868 "Some very fine fish have been caught from the waters of the Embarrass this week." April, 1868 "On last Tuesday over 500 pounds of fish were netted in the river." Like other products at that time , those that were sold were sold locally. Since there was no provision for bringing fresh meats into the county, it is very probable that there was a local market for fish.

ROADS 1830-1850

TRAILS. With one exception the early settlers of Jasper County found the region as nature had created it - pathless. In 1823 Gordon S. Hubbard, a fur trader established a trading post at Danville, Illinois. From it trails led to different parts of the state. One of them led across what is now Jasper County to Vincennes, Indiana. But unfortunately for the county it lay, not on the important trails, but between them. Consequently for more than a quarter of a century it was without any roads except the crude ones made by local traffic. Usually these followed the edge of the forest. The trails could be marked more easily there than on the prairies and there was nothing there comparable to the swarms of flies of the prairies that were pests to both man and beast. There were no fences to bar the passage but there were streams to be crossed. These were forded. In rainy seasons they were often so deep as to necessitate the animals swimming, or to bar passage entirely. Or if the passage was on foot they had to be crossed on fallen trees or drifted logs.

FERRIES. At the commissioner's court in 1836 supervisors were appointed, and were ordered to call every able-bodied man subject to road labor to work upon the roads five days during the year. But due to the few subject to road labor and the crude tools available not a great deal was accomplished by this plan. At an early

date Timothy Garwood built a ferry for crossing the river at Newton. In 1837 the state legislature appropriated \$300 for the building of a bridge. This was not enough and the county was not able financially to supplement the amount. The \$300 was loaned to the county at ten per cent interest to construct county buildings, and the ferry continued to operate until 1857. In 1848 a second ferry was built on the river at Sainte Marie. In time others were built on the river and on North Fork. To maintain them, the owner charged a fee for each animal, vehicle, or individual ferried across. The fees for hogs, sheep, and goats were three cents per head; for loose cattle from three to five cents per head; for horses five cents per head; for a four horse team and wagon, fifty and twenty cents; for a carriage and one horse, twenty-five cents; and for a footman five cents.

ROADS. Among the first roads connecting the interior of the county with the outside world was one blazed from Newton to Greenup in 1836, and another from Brockman's mill west to the road from Palestine to Vandalia. By 1844 one led from Newton through Sainte Marie to Olney for stage coaches. In 1857 the appropriation of \$300 made by the state was supplemented by the accumulated interest and some money from the county and used for constructing a bridge across the river at Newton. But building bridges at that time was a difficult and hazardous task. The bridge when completed was not a very substantial one. Three years later it gave way. In 1861

it was replaced by a covered bridge. In the same year a covered bridge was built across the river at St. Marie. But as yet almost all other streams were forded. Some idea of the conditions of the road in the latter part of this period may be obtained from the following descriptions:- "In 1862 the Jasper County Democrat was transferred from Newton to Paris. Six yoke of oxen were hitched to a heavy wagon which transported the press and its material, while the editor and family took passage behind a team of horses. Shortly after leaving town the road became a bottomless bog. Not until the next day after the ox team had been relieved of a part of its load did they come into Effingham. The bare-legged young teamsters were scarred and bruised by the thin ice that covered the road and the poor beasts were worn out by dissipation with the heavy progress of civilization as indicated by the press." In March, 1867:- "There are few of our citizens who are not aware of the importance and necessity of a bridge across Brush Creek, at the crossing of the Olney road. A large proportion of the surplus products of the county pass over this creek. It is also the only mail route of any consequence in the county, and yet strange as it may seem, we are not aware of any attempt having been made to construct a bridge across the above stream....The character of the creek is well known. The rapidity with which it rises effectually stops the mail and prevents every kind of vehicle and even animals crossing."

MAIL
1831-1870

CARRYING AND DELIVERING MAIL. The carrying and the delivering of mail is one of the rights and duties that the federal government has reserved for its own. The number of letters sent during the pioneer period was not great. Postage was high. As late as 1844 a single sheet sent a distance of four hundred miles cost twenty-five cents, and sent only thirty miles cost six cents. The cost was increased with every additional sheet. At the time Newton was located mail was being carried across the county once a week, when the waters were not too high. The trip was made from Vincennes, Indiana one week and the return trip was made the following week. It is said that since there was no building to be used as a post office, Lewis Jourdan, who was appointed as post master, carried the letters in his hat until he met the individual to whom they were addressed. In the year 1839 a second office was established with a Mr. Harrison as post master. It was on a hill in the Embarrass River bottom in the northern part of what is now Crooked Creek township. It was moved from place to place until it was finally located at Rose Hill. As late as 1870 this continued to be the only route through the county. In 1860 R.C. Jones was advertising a hack line leaving Newton at seven o'clock and Sainte Marie at nine. The trip was made by stage until after the completion of the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad in 1876. The mail

was carried by stage and then by horseback until 1879 when arrangements were made with the railroad officials to have it carried by train. According to the memory of citizens to-day, volunteer citizens from Willow Hill met the carrier at Sainte Marie and carried the mail from St Marie to Willow Hill and to Hunt City. About the same time another carrier was bringing mail from Bellaire in to Yale.

NEWSPAPERS 1831-1870

FIRST NEWSPAPERS. Before 1870 several attempts were made to publish newspapers. The first one was in 1856 when George Hoar brought the Enquirer from Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1858 Hoar sold his paper to Mahaffey and Odel. They changed the name to the Jasper County Democrat and continued the publication until 1862. They moved it to Paris. The next attempt was by J.H.Graham who in 1858 established the Plain Dealer. This was an independent democratic journal and was soon followed by the Democratic Watchman. In 1865 it was sold to Dr.T.H.Walker. The name was changed to the Newton Weekly Press and the publishing was continued under the direction of Dr. Walker's brother, A.N.Walker.

PROBLEMS OF THE PUBLISHER. Like every other phase of life in the county at that time the publishing of newspapers was in its pioneer stage. There were many difficulties to be overcome as well as advantages to be gained in successfully doing it. There were difficulties

connected with the collecting news for a paper, of acquiring the paper upon which to print the news, printing the news, and the distributing the paper after it was printed. For gathering news there were no trains, no telegraphs, no telephones, no radios, and only a very few letters. Local news that were considered significant were likewise few. Consequently the greater part of the printed material consisted of articles copied from city newspapers or of long editorials expressing the political opinions of the editor. Paper upon which to print was expensive. Until after the building of the railroad the cost of transportation was high. The process of printing was slow. All typesetting was done by hand. The publisher and editor often depended upon the tramp printer' - the printer who was an expert at setting type but who for one reason or another went from place to place to work. The problem of distribution was also difficult. The one mail route accommodated only a few people. Then there was very little money in the county with which to pay subscriptions. As late as 1870 the editor appealed to those having no money for vegetables, fuel, or other products in payment of delinquent subscriptions. When the mail route was established between Newton and Greenup (1874) the day of publication was changed in order to make possible the delivery of the paper to all subscribers "in three days at most". Of these early papers only the files of the Newton Weekly Press are available. It is interesting to note that in these early files almost as much space was given to Olney as to local news.

SCHOOLS 1831-1870

INTEREST IN EDUCATION. At the time Jasper County was formed (1831) there was nowhere in existence a public school system such as exists in Illinois to-day. In the latter part of the eighteenth century an interest in an educational system for this part of the United States had been expressed in the Ordinance of 1787. The clause stated that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The enabling act passed by congress in 1818 provided that section sixteen of every township should be granted to the state to be sold for the use of schools. It further provided that three per cent of the net proceeds from the sale of public lands should be granted to the state for the encouragement of learning. In 1837 Illinois made her part of the surplus revenue distributed among the states by the federal government a part of the permanent school fund. The fund is invested and the interest distributed annually among the schools of the state.

STATE SYSTEM. Several attempts to establish a state system of schools were made before Jasper County was created. In 1821 Joseph Duncan, originally from the state of Kentucky, introduced a bill into the legislature providing for the opening of free schools in every county. But it was not until four years later, under the influence of settlers from the northern states and from foreign countries, a bill was passed. There were a

great many objections made to it, and in 1829 it was repealed. From then until 1855, it is said, the only free schools were the Sabbath Schools. In 1854 the legislature passed another bill providing for free schools in every county; for the formation of school districts; for the payment of teachers; for a state superintendent of public instruction; for examination of teachers in the seven subjects - reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, history, and grammar. In 1857 the first state normal school for the training of teachers was established at Normal, just out of Bloomington. Later other institutions were established by the state.

COUNTY SYSTEM. According to the early historians, the first school in the county was taught in the log building erected as a court house. The first school district was laid out in Towns 6 N. and 7 N., Range 9 E. in 1838. It included approximately 72 square miles. Other schools were established soon after - one in Crooked Creek precinct, one in the neighborhood of St. Peter, and one in the Mint Community. But these were individual, and private. The pupil paid according to the length of the time he was in attendance and the subjects for which he subscribed. Like every one else in the county, teachers accepted payment in products. According to the report of the census bureau for 1850, there were in Jasper County 6 public schools, 6 teachers, and 108 pupils. The schools received \$200 as public support. The first report made by a county superintendent of schools in 1861 reports 3021 pupils in 70 public schools. In 1870 there were 3894 in

85 schools. Some of the first public schools buildings in the county were built of logs. In 1880 there were three log buildings reported as in use.

CHURCHES 1831-1870

CATHOLICS. The pioneers settling a new region usually erect next after a home a place of worship. In some instances an individual or group of individuals who had migrated for the purpose of securing religious freedom immediately erected a church of their own peculiar belief. In other instances, through the efforts of one or more members of a community, or of an evangelist a church has been established and others aid in the support of it. Churches were established in both ways in Jasper County. It is said that the log building erected for a court house was used as a church as well as for court. Apparently the first denomination to build an edifice to be used for religious services alone, was the Roman Catholic. In Sainte Marie, until 1842 services were conducted in the home of the Picquets by a priest from Vincennes, Indiana. In 1842 a chapel was built. Under direction of the Reverend Peter Chakert, this served for a time as the center of large area including Mt. Carmel, St. Wendel, Bridgeport, Fairfield, St. Peter, St. Francisville, Newton and Olney. One by one congregations were organized at these different points and buildings erected in the different villages. In 1848 a church was built at St. Peter. About 1850 a new building was built at Sainte Marie. In 1860 there was organization at Newton, and soon

after a frame building was erected. About 1885 the services at St. Peter were discontinued. The congregation united with the one in Newton.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS. It seems the next to provide buildings for their services were the Methodist Episcopal groups. According to an early historian, one of the first ministers in the county was a Methodist by the name of McKean who conducted services at Newton and at Greenup. According to the report of the United States Census Bureau for 1850 there were two Catholic and five Methodist Episcopal churches in Jasper County. Between 1850 and 1860 the population of the county increased from 3,220 to 8,364. Among those who came were members of other denominations. According to the report for 1860 there were two Catholic churches, six Methodist churches six Baptist churches, two Christain churches, and one Presbyterian church. In 1870 the only additional denomination reported was the Lutheran. However, about this time a little Quaker church was built about two miles north and west of West Liberty.

SABBATH SCHOOLS AND BIBLE SCHOOLS. Soon after and in some places before churches were erected, Sabbath Schools were organized. The Sabbath School was an English institution. Among the first in the state was one at Albion. In 1823 Joseph Applegate and his wife arrived there directly from England. He was a bookseller and a successful inventor. She was an artist and made beautiful sketches. As a means of helping others as well as of developing their own talents, they gave a series

of free lectures on Sunday. These developed into the organizations known later as Sabbath Schools. The earlier ones differed from the Sunday Schools of to-day in that they emphasized the teaching of reading. In 1858 the first Illinois State Sunday School Convention was organized. By 1868 there were enough in the county to hold a county convention. In 1868 the Sabbath School at Newton aroused interest through the purchase of an organ. By 1875 the county was entitled to ten representatives to the state convention at Alton.

Another organization that originated in the church in the pioneer period was the Bible Meeting. A program for October, 1870 announced meetings at Island Grove, at Crooked Creek, at South Muddy, at Granville, at New Liberty, at West Liberty, and at the Wakefield school

RECREATION 1831-1870

RECREATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Bare indeed is the life that has no opportunity for recreation! Any activity practiced continuously may become drudgery. On the other hand an activity that may be drudgery to one individual may be a means of recreation to another. During the pioneer period there were no recreational institutions such as exist to-day. Recreational activities varied with the taste, the ingenuity, and the strength of

of the individual. The three outstanding organized institutions were the home, the church, and the court. The settlements were so widely scattered that many of the activities were in connection with the home. For men the possibilities of variety were greater than for the women and children.

RECREATION FOR MEN. For men there were always the visits to the county seat, especially when the court was in-session. Because of the distance and the difficulties of travel, some remained at the county seat throughout the session. At the first term of the commissioner's court, February, 1835 license was granted for a tavern in Newton. As time passed taverns were established in the villages. They were always open to the public. Drinking was common. Brawls often occurred on the streets. Then when groups came together, those who were fortunate and owned a horse, enjoyed horse racing. Every pioneer family was the possessor of one or more guns. The gun was a means of recreation as well as a necessity. Ammunition was not to be wasted. Skill in marksmanship was something to be proud of. It was often exhibited in recreational activities. In August, 1866 the following notice appeared in the paper:- "SHOOTING MATCH! To-morrow at one o'clock P.M., the marksmen of the county will hold a Festival in the vicinity of Newton, on a trial of skill. Beef, Turkeys, Oysters, Sardines etc. will be on the grounds." Such matches occurred not only when advertised, but when ever a group came together.

RECREATION FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. For the women and children recreational activities were more closely connected with the home than were those of men. For children they usually consisted of imitations of the activities of the adults. In only a few of the homes were there books other than the Bible. There were very few magazines or newspapers. Until the last decade of the period there were no schools except private ones, and they were often several miles away. There were a few musical instruments. Most of them were those that could be carried in the hands. As early as 1860 the brass band and the Sainte Cecelia Society of Sainte Marie gave a concert. And in 1866 a new band was organized "through the indefatigable exertions of the musicians of the two old bands." For the women the only relief from the daily round of toil was an occasional visit to the neighbors, the church, or the village. The trip was made on foot, on horesback, or in an open wagon usually by the shortest route. As late as 1870 the appearance of a spring wagon which passed through town was novelty enough to bring forth the comment:- "That splendid spring wagon which passed through town yesterday belonged to Mr.Noë, the livery stable man." As population increased there were the quilting bees, the corn husking the house raisings, and other activities that brought together those who lived in the community. Such gatherings were always planned to provide some recreation as well as labor.

Historical Development 1870-1890

TRANSITIONAL PERIOD. From 1870 to 1890 may be called the transitional years in the life of Jasper County. In 1876 the first railroad was built into Newton. By 1881 two others had been completed across the county. A transition in political life and institutions had been effected through the establishment of township government. The railroad brought about changes in all other phases of life. Villages established as railroad stations and post offices, grew. The people living in the communities around the villages made them the centers of their economic and social life. Opportunities in different occupations and professions were offered. Exchange of products became more important. Offices and storehouses for the handling of products were provided. Farm machinery gradually displaced much of the hand labor. Conditions in the homes were improved. The public educational institutions gave opportunity for those who wished to teach. In every village there was one or more physicians. In connection with almost every church there was a minister. From time to time attempts were made to provide such other institutions and business houses as were needed. By the close of this period the population was nearing its highest point. Agriculture was yet the outstanding industry. But there were many instances of tendencies to place emphasis upon special phases such as dairying, fruit production, poultry, broomcorn, or stock.

ORGANIZATIONS. At the opening of this period individualism was giving way to group organization. In 1869 many of the citizens of the county expressed a desire for a county fair. In February, 1871 a call was made for all who were interested in the agricultural life of the county to meet at the court house for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society with the view of instituting annual fairs. In April there was an election of officers of the Jasper County Agricultural society and in the fall the first county fair was conducted. In March, 1872 the society was changed to the Jasper County Joint Stock Company, and plans were made for the second county fair. Many improvements have been made in the fair grounds, and each year since a fair has been conducted. Another similar type of organization promoted the Harvest Home Festival at Willow Hill. It was a festival and jubilee for the farmers of Jasper and adjacent counties. Speakers were brought from a distance, and an exhibit of farm products was sponsored. It was conducted each year from 1870 to 1877.

GRANGES. At about the same time the organizations known as the Patrons of Husbandry were working in the state through local groups known as granges. In 1872 the farmers of Jasper County were urged to organize in every school district to discuss questions vital to the farmer, and to see that these smaller units were represented in the larger groups. In 1873 there was a meeting at Willow Hill for the purpose of forming a county organization.

MINING 1870-1890

FUEL. In Jasper County, during the pioneer period and throughout this period wood as a fuel was abundant. In fact coal was not given consideration as a fuel anywhere in the state until after the construction of railroads. The locomotives on the first railroads experimented with wood as a fuel. The inconveniences of carrying large amounts of it and the difficulties and delays encountered in procuring more, caused the railroad officials to consider coal. It proved so much more satisfactory than wood that mines were opened and the industry developed.

MINING. Occasional outcrops of coal indicated that there were coal deposits underlying Jasper County. In the United States, mineral deposits like other natural resources belongs to the owner of the land. The first attempts the owners of the land in Jasper County made to develop the mining industry was about 1870 - the time when the enthusiasm concerning railroads was high. In October, 1873 the following item appeared in the newspaper:- "Citizens are getting out coal in abundance down the river. It is superior to the imported." In November coal was being hauled to Newton from the land owned by Fuller Nigh. It was delivered at forty-two cents per bushel which was four cents a bushel less than it could be obtained at railroad stations. Apparently this was an open pit mine. Hope was expressed that a shaft would be sunk and coal mined for use in the homes and for sale to

the company of the proposed railroad. So favorable did the situation seem that the Olney Times announced: "Jasper County bids fair to be the champion coal county of Illinois." In December, 1875 Fuller Nigh sunk a shaft and employed six men. The vein was reported as first class coal and about 44 inches thick. Some predicted the people would be burning coal soon. In 1876 the railroad was completed to Newton. The necessity of replenishing the supply of coal gave a market and for a time seemed to encourage production. In July, 1877 Daniel O'Donnell of Sainte Marie advertised for someone to open a mine $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad and one-half mile north of the Illinois and Indiana Southern Railroad. In January Charles Robbins leased Nigh's mine and continued to have it worked. In the following November the Yager Company leased the coal bank. Soon the county officials were including coal in their orders for the fuel used in the county buildings. In June, 1887 1200 bushels of coal and 25 cords of wood were ordered by the Board of Supervisors. But mining with the crude tool available produced results slowly in comparison to the speed with which coal was burned by locomotives and stoves. In October, 1887 Newton was threatened by a coal famine.

HUNTING AND FISHING 1870-1890

HUNTING. As in the pioneer period there is little to indicate the importance of hunting except a few news items. From these some conclusions may be drawn as to the destruction of animal life during the pioneer period. In June, 1871 four wolves were killed in the southern part of Sainte Marie township. In February, 1872 the wolves were again numerous. In May, 1873 three men killed fourteen wolves. In July, 1872 there was a plea for the protection of wild game. In July, 1873 a law went in to effect protecting deer, wild turkeys, prairie chicken grouse, partridges, pheasants from January 1 to August 15; quail from January 1 to October 1; and wild geese, ducks and other water fowls from January 1 to July 1. But in November, 1878 the city bakery was reported as buying and shipping large quantities of wild game. In 1879 wild turkeys and squirrels were unusually plentiful in the Embarrass River bottom. In 1887 a warning was issued to remind hunters that wild fowl could be killed only in November and December. Neither dealers nor hunters were allowed to sell them unless they were shipped in from other states.

FISHING. In the spring of 1872 a law forbade the use of obstructions of any kind in streams to prevent fish moving up and down the streams. In 1877 another permitted fishing only by line and tackle. In April, 1882 Hundreds of pounds of fish were taken from the river during the last two weeks."

RAILROADS 1870-1890

NEED OF A RAILROAD. One of the most necessary factors of a developing civilization is an efficient system of transportation and communication - a system that makes interchange of ideas and products not only possible but probable. Living at a time when transportation facilities have reached the stage that they have to-day makes the realization of conditions existing in a region where there are no such conveniences very difficult. Although the first railroads in the United States were constructed before Jasper County was formed, almost a half century passed after its formation before a railroad was built across it. One of the first and most important railroads built across the state of Illinois was the Illinois Central. It was built from Dubuque, Iowa and from Chicago to Centralia and then to Cairo. Unfortunately Jasper County lay to the east of this line. The first railroads extending east and west were built also from city to city, and again Jasper County lay between them instead of on them. As a result villages in neighboring counties received railroad accommodations before those in Jasper County. For products being shipped or received by rail Olney, Effingham, Greenup, or Jewett were chosen as points of destination.

AGITATION FOR A RAILROAD. It was at the close of the Civil War that agitation for a railroad across Jasper County became of first importance in political

discussions. At that time provisions for railroads and the improvements of railroads were being discussed every where. In the Newton Weekly Press in March, 1866 the following notice appeared:- "A railroad meeting will be held at the court house, April 4, 1866 for all who feel an interest in the railroads of the county." A part of the report of this meeting was as follows:- "The meeting was called to order by D.B. Brown, chairman and William Kilgore, secretary. On motion of J.W. Welshear it was resolved, We want a railroad and will have it. Resolved that the chair appoint a committee of twenty-five to represent the county in the railroad meeting to be held in Olney on the twentieth day of April, next and that the delegates are expected to attend said meeting. Resolved that we are in favor of issuing bonds by the county to any amount not exceeding \$100,000 for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad. The chairman appointed the following committees.

Smallwood - John W. Honey, James Kellum, W.H. Wharton,
John Brown, Charles Wakefield

Crooked Creek - J.W. Williams, J.E. James

Willow Hill - Thomas McNadir, John P. Madden

Granville, Israel Jared, John Benson, Joseph Cooper

North Muddy - S.B. Smith, W.E. Barrett, Charles Stuart

Grove - J.L. Crewes, D.P. Smith, Wm. Eagleton, F. Harroh

Sainte Marie - Jos. Picquet, Jacob Raef, M. Laugel

South Muddy - David Johnson, S.D. Evans, R.S. Scott

Smallwood - John W. Honey, James Kellum, W.H. Wharton,
John Brown, Charles Wakefield

Wade - H. Vanderhoof, D.B. Brown, G.F. Freeman, F. Nigh,
P.S. McLaughlin, A.S. Harris

Many articles were published in the county newspaper indicating the progress made and setting forth the advantages and disadvantages to be expected from the railroad when completed. The following item published in November, 1866 illustrates one method used to arouse interest "Our citizens were altogether taken by surprise on Thursday, last by the sudden appearance in our streets of two magnificent, capacious, well-roofed and strongly built cars, each of which was supported by eight wheels. The velocity with which they moved through our streets gave unmistakable evidence of the power of steam." Wagers were offered as to the probabilities of the cars ascending the Litzelmann hill successfully, and all were pleased when the top was reached without accident.

An election was called for May 4, 1867 for the purpose of voting for or against issuing bonds to the amount of \$100,000 to be subscribed as stock to the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad Company. The bonds were to bear seven per cent interest, and one-sixth part was to be paid annually. On January 17, 1868 the following announcement appeared in the Newton Weekly Press:- "The Grayville and Mattoon Railroad excitement runs high. The citizens of Richland County are ready and anxious to do their part. Coles and Cumberland also stands pledged. The matter now rests with Jasper to build or defeat the road. What will she do?" In July, 1868 Powell, director of the project was in Chicago conferring with capitalists and again voters were urged to "Urge upon your neighbor the importance of the railroad."

BUILDING THE RAILROAD. In April, 1869 Robert McCabe arrived in Olney to begin work on the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad. Work was to be started from Olney in both directions, and from Mattoon. McCabe faced many obstacles. Progress was slow. Many thought him incompetent. In August funds gave out and the work ceased. He went to Chicago to make arrangements for financial aid. Upon his return in September he announced that arrangements had been made to complete the work. In response to expressions of dissatisfaction he agreed to cancel his contract provided it be done before final arrangements were made. But he was permitted to continue the work until the close of the year. By that time dissatisfaction has so increased that a new contract was made. In January, 1870 the Grayville and the Mattoon and the Grayville and Mt. Vernon roads were consolidated. A new contract was made with Messrs. Brink, Conant and Company who agreed to pay off the indebtedness of \$11,500 already contracted by McCabe and to continue the work. Enthusiasm was again aroused. Some predicted, "Ere two years the 'Iron Horse' will whistle through Jasper County on the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad. But not until June was work actually begun, and then progress was slow.

DIFFICULTIES OF CONSTRUCTION. With the many facilities at hand for obtaining money, materials, and labor to-day this great delay in construction is hard to understand. But at that time tools with which to labor were crude and few. The laying of the track had to be preceded by the grading of the low valleys and the hill

Once the road bed across the valleys was completed time was necessary for it to settle. In some instances the grades that had been completed and bridges that had been built were carried away by floods and had to be rebuilt. Ties and other forest products needed could be acquired locally. But irons, tools, and machinery were rafted on the Ohio River as far as possible and then brought by rail and wagon to the place needed. A news item of the county newspaper for March, 1871 notes that five barge loads of iron were sent down the Ohio River from Cincinnati for the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad. In April two locomotives were bought-one for Mattoon and one for Mt. Vernon. Then in September the question raised was:- "What has become of the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad?" Doubtless the Olney Journal expressed the feeling of the people of Jasper County in the short exclamation:-"For fifteen years the people have been talking railroad. As yet nothing has been done." Again in December, 1872 the question, What has become of the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad, was asked. It was answered -"The last report was that an agent was in London negotiating for funds."

COMPLETION OF THE RAILROAD TO NEWTON. By June 1874 conditions seemed to indicate that the railroad was not to be completed. A suggestion was made that a narrow gauge road be constructed between Olney and Effingham by way of Newton. Then a meeting of the directors of the original road was called and a contract made with George Taney. He was to begin work within thirty days and to complete five miles within ninety days. Although he was

not able to complete the five miles in accordance with the agreement, he was allowed to continue the work until December. An agreement was then made with Haight, Lafflin and Brown of Chicago. In May, 1875 the work was in progress again. In June petitions were circulated in Newton asking the choice of location for a depot. In July M. Sandefur was active in behalf of the people near West Liberty for a station half way between Olney and Newton. Then again failure seemed at hand. In November the prediction was made that an east and west road under consideration, would be completed before the north and south one. In January, 1876 the report came:- "The Grayville and Mattoon Railroad has gone by the board." In August, 1876 a contract was completed with Finan, King and Company. They promised that cars would be in service by September 23, 1876. Ties were contracted for locally, and delivered. True to promise on September 28, 1876 the railroad was completed into the edge of Newton. A celebration was planned. The Masonic Order of Newton invited the Order of Olney to a banquet. Wagons were sent to meet the train and convey the guests into town. Apparently some who were not members of the fraternal organization took advantage of the trip and caused confusion. But the celebration was considered a success. The return trip of eighteen miles made safely through the dark was mentioned with pride. By December, 28, 1876 the road was completed to the Embarrass River. One train was making the trip to and from Newton daily.

RAILROAD IN USE. During the first few months there were many wrecks. Early in November a new engine, and a combination coach with an apartment for baggage in the front, arrived in Newton. In the latter part of November another engine was brought into Newton. The report was that during October four engines had been completely wrecked and during November two others had to be replaced. Along with them many cars and coaches were destroyed. In November the material for constructing a bridge across the Embarrass River arrived. A new turn table was constructed and platforms were built for the passengers and for the freight. Wagon loads of freight were being hauled to and from the depot, daily.

CROSSING THE RIVER. On December 28, 1876 the following item appeared in the county newspaper:- "The 'Iron Horse' crossed the river last Friday morning." The bridge about which there had been considerable doubt had been proven safe. But until October, 1877 the time schedule for the passenger trains listed stations to Greenup. On November 1 the schedule was extended to Prairie City on the north and to Parkersburgh. In July, 1878 the road was opened to Mattoon.

PROBLEMS FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION. The completion of the railroad did not bring to a close the problems with which the company was faced. Now that the road was completed, the bonds voted back in the sixties were due. But in response to the request for them, the supervisors of the county refused to issue them. The attorney general for the road decreed they must issue

them. (An interesting item in the Newton Press of April, 22, 1927 notes the finding in the files of the Peoples State Bank four certificates of \$50 each issued by the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad Company in exchange for bonds, October 20, 1876.) As a means of increasing the profits of the road as well as of accommodating those who wished to visit the city, excursions were planned. In July, 1877 a Sunday excursion was sponsored by the library at Olney. In September, 1877 one was planned to Chicago, by the members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Newton. Others were arranged by the railroad company. In February, 1880 the announcement was made that the railroad had changed hands. In 1881 it was in the possession of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad Company and there was again trouble concerning the bonds. In June the company announced:- "On and after July 1, Newton will cease to be a station on the line of the said road; and that on and after that date no freight will be received by said company for transportation to or from said town of Newton." In the meantime the Adams Express Company had established their offices in connection with the railroad stations. Since August, 1877 the passenger trains had been carrying express. To meet the situation mentioned above, the company arranged to have "all goods, parcels, and packages transported from Boos Station to Newton on and after July 1, by express wagons to connect with the regular train - the express charges to be the same as before." But by

July 20 the trouble was settled and the road again resumed all business. But a force of hands was kept busy working along the track. In the summer of 1881 the right-of-way was fenced with a barbed wire fence as a protection against wandering stock. In 1887 men were busy replacing bridges, ballast, ties, and rails. All of this cost more than the company was able to pay, and soon the road was again in the hands of receivers.

PLANS FOR OTHER RAILROADS. During the years when the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad was being constructed, plans for other roads were under consideration. One was from Pana to Vincennes, a second was from Springfield, through Effingham to the Southeast - both to cross Jasper County. The proposition to vote bonds for assisting in the building of the railroads was defeated. In August, 1870 the announcement was made that the two companies would unite and build one road on condition that Jasper and County Counties each vote bonds to the amount of \$100,000 or more as an aid to building. The appropriation was to entitle each county to a member on the Board of Directors. The proposition was immediately placed before the people of the county. The results of the election was as follows:-

	For	Against		For	Against
Sainte Marie	1	164	Crooked Creek	2	189
Willow Hill	293	1	Grove	1	24
Granville	4	183	North Muddy	48	3
South Muddy	0	54	Smallwood	24	76
Wade	261	5			

The election was followed by the comment:- "Jasper County has all the railroads it needs. Another would be a detriment. The citizens are already loaded with taxes." But in December, 1879 a company from Chicago acquired control of the road, and there was the promise that by June the road would be completed to the Wabash River. In March, 1880 men were at work near Willow Hill, and by May near Newton. The road was a narrow gauge. A locomotive, weighing twelve tons, and a load of irons were brought in. By June the creeks were being bridged and by September, with the exception of three miles of grading, the road was completed to the Wabash River. In 1882 a telegraph line was erected. But the narrow gauge was not satisfactory. In 1882 it was replaced by a standard gauge.

THE DANVILLE, OLNEY, AND OHIO RIVER RAILROAD was being planned as early as the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad, and those constructing it met equally as many difficulties and delays. By the summer of 1880 enough of it had been completed to permit the shipping of wheat to Casey from Hunt City; by September it had reached Willow Hill; by December it had been completed from Kansas, Illinois to Sainte Marie. After a short delay due to a discussion as to whether it should be built through Olney or through Noble, it was completed through West Liberty to Olney. It, too was a narrow gauge, and was replaced in 1881 by a standard gauge. From West Liberty to Olney the track paralleled that of the Grayville and Mattoon, and in 1893 was removed in accordance with an agreement by which both companies used the same track.

ROADS 1870-1890

LOCATION. The United States Census Bureau in 1870 reported for Jasper County 72,000 acres of land in use for agricultural purposes. As the land was surveyed and titles were acquired, roads were forced to the section lines. The result was the rectangular system of highways that exists to-day. Locations were made more permanent by the erection of fences.

NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT. As the railroads were completed the need for better roads was emphasized. A great many more products were being transported over them. For instance in May, 1871 Elias Wilson "hailed over the road from Olney to Newton, since the 21st day of March last, up to last week over 67,000 pounds...." In November, 1875 "A greater portion of the goods sold at Newton are now brought from Greenup and Effingham in stead of from Olney as of yore." When the railroads across the county were completed shipping stations at once were established along these.

DIFFICULTIES. There were, as yet, difficulties experienced in making the work done, permanent. For instance in July, 1873 the bridge across Crooked Creek was washed away. In April, 1877 the north end of the bridge at Sainte Marie gave way. In 1888 the old covered bridge at Newton had to be replaced, and in 1890 an iron bridge was completed. Bridges were, likewise, built and rebuilt across small streams. In 1886 the highway commissioners met to discuss methods of improvement.

NEWSPAPERS 1870-1890

LOCAL NEWS. By 1870 the conditions affecting the publishing of newspapers were gradually changing. Local news were receiving more attention. Railroads were being planned and built only a short distance away. The importance of having one cross the county was being emphasized. Meetings were called and discussions followed. These were of interest to citizens in all parts of the county. Reports of them were published in the Newton Weekly Press.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS ESTABLISHED. During the early years of this period, as a part of a state wide movement farmers organizations known as Granges were receiving attention in Jasper County. In 1874 representatives of the local divisions met at Willow Hill for the purpose of forming a county organization. In April the following item appeared in the Newton Weekly Press:- "Jasper County can boast of two newspapers. The Clipper, the farmer's organ, is an interesting seven column paper well worth the subscription price." The Clipper was established by E.B.Gorrell. In 1876 he leased it to H. Gregory who published it for a year and then returned it to Gorrell. He then changed its name to the Jasper County Times and continued the publication. In 1882 a Mr.Bell entered into partnership with Gorrell. In 1883 Gorrell sold his interest to a Mr.Heep and retired.The publication was continued for at least another year.In

the meantime another newspaper came into existence. On November 3, 1882 the first number of the Newton Mentor was issued. According to the publisher, Charles M. Davis, it was to be "non-partisan in politics, non-sectarian in religion, and to hold the interest of the farmers and laboring class- the great wealth producers of the nation of paramount importance, and shall favor such legislation as shall conduce to their prosperity."

NEWTON WEEKLY PRESS SOLD. Eleven years had passed since Dr. Walker bought the Democratic Watchman in 1865 and changed the name to the Newton Weekly Press. In May, 1876 Dr. Walker announced the sale of the paper to John H. Shup. The publishing was to be continued by John H. Shup and Frank L. Shup. In August, 1887 the firm was changed to Frank L. Shup and James W. Gibson. In June, 1899 a change was made as a result of which it appeared on Tuesdays and Fridays instead of on Thursdays. In February, 1893 Gibson sold his interest to Shup and retired to devote his attention to law.

BANKS AND LOAN BUSINESS 1870-1890

BANKS. One of the most important institutions of the economic phase of life is the bank. The establishment of a bank indicates that individualism is giving way to co-operation. The savings of many people are being brought together and used for the establishment of other businesses. If well managed this makes a profitable arrangement for all concerned.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF NEWTON. During the pioneer period there were no banks in the county. In fact there was very little money in the county. Anything that was wanted that was not produced at home was procured by barter. During this transition period (1870-1890) only one bank was established. It was the Peoples Bank of Newton, established in April, 1875. The directors were Aloysius Boos, John A. Brown, St. Clair Andrews, and Anthony Litzelmann. Bernard Faller was president and Simpson Johnson, cashier. As yet there was no railroads in the county. The Jourdan Brothers, with a heavy wagon and eight horses brought the safe for the bank from Olney. In 1886 through the influence of O. S. Scott, who had been made cashier, a fire and burglar proof vault was installed.

LOAN BUSINESS. Another institution that has been of immeasurable importance in the life of the people of Jasper County has been the Jasper County Loan and Building Association organized January 1, 1884. The incorporators were Hale Johnson, C. E. Ingram, M. K. Busick, H. K. Powell, S. Johnson, David Trexler, John H. Shup, and J. W. Honey. In March, 1893 the name was changed to the Jasper County National Loan and Building Association. It, like the bank makes the savings of many people available for the use of others. Those who have only a small sum to invest may buy a few shares, and those who have more a larger number. In either case, the purchaser receives interest on his savings. Those who are building homes may borrow and repay according to agreement made.

MAIL 1870-1890

MAIL ROUTES. Until 1870 the only mail route of any consequence in the county was the one from Olney by way of Sainte Marie to Newton. Postage had been reduced. Population had increased. The number of letters had also increased. The names on the undelivered letters were published in the county paper. By 1870 long lists were appearing. To obtain one of the letters meant a trip to the county seat. In 1874 a petition was circulated asking for a mail route between Newton and Greenup. The petition was granted in March. The editor of the Newton Weekly Press at once changed the day of publication of the paper from Friday to Thursday in order that every subscriber could receive his paper within "three days at the most". Soon other routes were established. But complaints were made concerning the service. In January, 1878 Latona, only eleven miles from Newton was reported not to have received any mail for three weeks. A longer period had elapsed for Yale. Then the report was that mail would be carried by the Grayville and Mattoon passenger trains. Dr. Eidson of Willow Hill came to Newton on behalf of the citizens who wanted a route established between Newton and Robinson by way of Willow Hill - the carrier to leave Newton on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays and leave Robinson on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Another argument in favor of such a route was that it would connect the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad

and the proposed Danville, Olney and Ohio River Railroad. The route was established but by way of Sainte Marie, and the trip was made twice instead of three times in each direction. In August another petition in circulation asked that it be changed to the original- a route directly across from Newton to Willow Hill and delivery three times a week from each direction. Mail and passengers were to be carried by stage.

POST OFFICES. Beginning January 1, 1879 the Grayville and Mattoon passenger trains carried mail in accordance with arrangements made with the federal government. Stations along the route were given post offices. Newton was made the center of distribution for the villages that were not on the railroad. A route was established in March, 1884 between Newton and Bogota. A carrier made the trip three times a week. In July Silverton was made a post office for South Muddy Township. By March, 1891 every township had one post office and some had two.

SCHOOLS 1870-1890

ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS. By 1870 fifteen years had passed since the enactment of the law providing for the establishment of free public schools in every county. According to the county superintendent's report for 1870 there were in Jasper County 85 free public schools with 3894 pupils in attendance. The average length of the term was 6.3 months. By 1890 the number of schools had been increased to 102 with 5058 pupils in attendance. In

In 1886 a high school had been organized at the county seat. Only two schools reported less than six months. As yet however, the six months were often divided - four during the winter for the older pupils who worked during the summer, and two months in the summer for those who could not attend during the winter. Buildings had been improved, but in 1890 there was yet one log building in use.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION OF TEACHERS. On May 10, 1870 in response to a call by Dr. McLaughlin, County Superintendent of schools, a number of teachers assembled at Brown's hall in Newton for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Institute. A committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution. On May 11 the committee reported. The preamble to the constitution and by-laws read as follows:- "The teachers of Jasper County desire to form themselves into an association for their mutual, moral, and intellectual culture." The constitution was presented to the group and signed by seventeen men and five women. Plans were made for another meeting. Instructors selected from among the teachers were to direct the study of the different subjects. The second meeting was held in August. In November, 1870 Dr. McLaughlin in his annual report called attention to the facts that there was no normal school in the county nor was there a teacher who had attended a normal school. Furthermore, he added that there had been manifested opposition to the holding of a teacher's institute in the county." Of the 117 teachers only 52 had enrolled. He urged the employment of those

best prepared. In January, 1871 a second institute was conducted. At this and at several meetings which followed prizes were awarded for the best essays on education. The essays and other articles on the different phases of education were published. Since 1870 county institutes have been conducted from three to five days each year.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS. In the earlier years of this period there were no railroads and roads were often impassable during the winter and spring. On December 23, 1876 a group of teachers met with C.S. James, who had succeeded Dr. McLaughlin as county superintendent. Again the purpose was to consider means of organizing and uniting the teachers for mutual improvement. As a result of this meeting township organizations originated. Each group selected one of their number for presiding over the meetings and appointed a committee to arrange the programs. The county superintendent planned to meet with them when conditions would permit.

COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL. Early in this period J. F. Arnold, a graduate from Lebanon College, became active in the field of education in the county. On July 10, 1876 he organized the first county normal school of Jasper County. From that year to the year 1903 a normal of from four to six weeks was conducted each summer. At first the program was entirely in the hands of the director. As attendance increased, the fee charged made possible more varied programs and the bringing in of additional speakers from other places.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS. Meanwhile public schools had not entirely displaced private schools. Doubtless many of them existed for which we have no records. . Among those that were reported in the files of the newspapers are the following:-

March 29, 1872. "We are informed that J.F.Wade intends teaching a grammar school here this spring, commencing on the second Monday in April. He will also teach his scholars the elements of music free of charge."

September 26, 1873. "T.B.Jones is now engaged in teaching the young people of Newton how to write. He has 28 scholars. The terms are \$1 for 13 lessons."

April 10, 1874. "Mrs Brownlee will open on the first Monday in May, two months school, in the church, for primary as well as for advanced classes. The branches recently added to the common school course will be made a specialty. The second reader and under - \$1 per month. The third reader, geography, grammar, and arithmetic \$1.50 per month. The fourth reader and all branches upward \$2 per month."

September 2, 1875. "Mrs. Brownlee will open a select school in the Presbyterian church, September 13, 1875. Terms per quarter to the third reader \$3. Above the third reader \$4.50. Subjects for first grade certificate \$6. Higher branches \$7. French \$6. Drawing four lessons per week \$6. Painting in oil \$10."

September 11, 1878. "Professor Zimmerman is teaching a class in vocal music and T.B.Jones is talking of getting up another writing school."

November 29, 1882. "Clem Faller is teaching a class in book keeping."

August 8, 1883. "The second term of the Newton Commercial school begins September 3, with C.Faller and J.F.Arnold instructors in general mathematics, penmanship, and book keeping. Tuition reasonable."

September 8, 1886. "N.W.Nebecker, School of Music,\$7.50 per term. One door east of the Methodist Episcopal church. Will open Monday following the fair."

February 9, 1887. "Zillman Jones and wife will conduct a select school at Yale, March 1 to 31. Tuition \$2. All branches taught."

July 24, 1895. Zillman Jones, Yale, Private school. Teaches common and higher branches of education; course in double entry book keeping; studies elective for those who have been deprived of opportunities of education.\$2 per month of 20 days, payable in advance."

Doubtless other individuals learned their trades as did O.A.Gilmore. According to Mr.Gilmore, the business in which he is now engaged was established by his mother, Mrs.Clara Gilmore. She began with millinery and added jewelry. Mr.Gilmore, from the age of twelve, worked for about eight years in the store under a German watch-maker who had been bound out in Germany to learn his trade, and who taught as he had been taught. After this period of apprenticeship, Mr.Gilmore took charge of the jewelry business and later added musical instruments.

LIBRARY 1870-1890

LIBRARIES may be classified as institutions of both education and of recreation. While some people use them as a place for obtaining needed information, others want books for recreational purposes. Several attempts were made to establish a library in Newton before success was finally achieved. One of the first attempts of which there is a report was by S. Johnson. In 1876 he announced that he had tried a circulating library and had found that it did not pay. He was advertising the books for sale. He proposed to give with every book sold as many dollars worth of goods as the book was worth. This seems to have aroused the interest of others. In 1879 a meeting of the Newton Library Association was called. An organization was effected, committees were appointed to examine books and receive subscriptions and donations. But little, if anything more was done. Further interest in libraries was shown by a news item crediting States Attorney Fithian, who had just received a set of state reports, with one of the best private libraries in the state. In May, 1886 a Catholic Library Association was organized. Books were collected and Father Molitor was said to have donated books valued at \$400. A new building for religious services had just been completed, and a room in the old church was to be used as a library.

RECREATION 1870-1890

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES. As a result of changes that occurred in other phases of life recreational activities of a different type developed. Among these were the activities in connection with the schools. Some of these have received mention in the items of the newspaper. Among them are the following:- In 1871 the Newton Literary Society was holding meetings for "the purpose of improvement in reading, composition, declamation, oration, discussions, and singing." Again literary societies in Newton were announced in 1874, 1877, and 1879; at the Vanderhoof school in 1873; at the brick school in 1875; at West Liberty and at Maple Grove school in 1879 and in 1880; at the Madden school in 1879; at the Wakefield school in 1880; at the Fairview school in 1885. Debating societies were organized at Newton in 1872; at Willow Hill, Onion Prairie, and at Brockville in 1879; at West Liberty and at the Cris school in 1880. A brass band was in existence at the Ochs school in 1880 and at Newton and in Fox township in 1882.

OPPORTUNITIES AT NEWTON. For those who lived near the county seat other opportunities were available. In the summer of 1884 a Young Men's Christian Association was organized. On April 21, 1886 the following item appeared:- "The Y.M.C.A. Reading Rooms were opened last night. Sixty persons visited them. Schackman Brothers donated an elegant lamp. Dedication will take place Friday

night...." On April 28:- "The Y.M.C.A. hall was dedicated Friday night. The attendance was nearly two hundred, and the total subscription was \$297.80. The room will be open every night and the regular meeting will be on Friday night." In the early eighties an opera house was provided and companies coming from a distance as well local talent presented programs. In February, 1881 roller skating was introduced through an exhibition given at Brown's hall.

EXCURSIONS. Summer excursions were conducted on the railroads and on the river. On the railroads they were usually on Sunday to some large city. In May, 1880 the announcement was made that the "new steamboat which is being built at this place (Newton) will be completed in two weeks." On May, 26:- "The steamboat is now in complete running order. She made her first trial the first of the week and gave entire satisfaction. This craft carries about 150 persons, is stoutly and conveniently built, and is capable of making an average speed of about eight miles an hour. Excursion parties or others desiring its service should apply to, or address Thos. Waltz, Hale Johnson, or A.E. Goble, Newton, Illinois. Then in September, 1881:- "The little steamer, Enterprise, will soon have its machinery removed, and with it will die one of Newton's principal attractions for excursionists from abroad." Another type of excursion was a trip by hack to the Newton Mineral Springs, leaving Newton at 8:30 A.M., and at 5:30 P.M. The Old Settlers took this trip and organized their first reunion in 1887. In the group were

eighteen individuals who had come into the county between 1830 and 1840, thirty-two who had come into the county between 1840 and 1850, and forty-five who had entered between 1850 and 1860.

COUNTY FAIRS. In 1871 the first county fair was organized, and it has been conducted annually since. It has given one or more days of recreation to many individuals. During the earlier years it was for some individuals the only visit to the county seat during the year. A similar organization was the Harvest Home Festival and Jubilee held at Willow Hill from 1870 to 1877. Other attractions that appeared at the county seat about once a year were the circuses, trapeze performers, and persons making balloon ascensions.

CHURCH. For individuals who were connected with the churches there were the suppers, the meetings of the young peoples associations and other occasions planned for social as well as for business purposes. In some of the churches, and sometimes in camps, there were the revival meetings. Some people went several miles to attend and to enjoy the companionship of others of like interests.

LODGES. Fraternal organizations have been in existence in the counties since the early sixties. In 1869 the I.O.O.F. celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the organization, in Newton. In 1870 the group from Newton went to Hunt City to initiate members; in 1881 they went to Willow Hill; in 1885 they were in Wheeler; and in 1890 in Yale. The Rebeccas, Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, Masons, and Ben Hur were likewise organized.

Historical Development 1890-1938

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS. By far the most significant development during this period (1890-1938) has been the improvement of roads. However, many other developments have made the improved roads possible. At the beginning of this period the state of Illinois was turning toward industry. But Jasper County remained agricultural. There were many changes made in agricultural methods and in rural life. From 1890 to 1920 the development of villages that had begun during the earlier periods continued. During this period attempts were made in almost all of them to establish economic and social institutions comparable to those in larger villages and cities. Business enterprises grew in connection with improvements in railroad transportation. Then the automobile was invented. In 1905 it was a novelty. In 1911, 5 automobiles going through town was unusual enough to be noted. In 1919 there were 970 licensed automobiles in the county. In 1920 there were 1120. At that time when the roads were in good condition, the distance across the county could be driven in one or two hours. But in the winter and spring there were many times when they could not be taken on the roads. The agitation for hard-surfaced roads that had started about 1900 now turned into a determination to have better roads. In the meantime there have been many other developments. But as a result of the building of roads, railroads and villages and living conditions in general have changed.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. Throughout the history of the county, agriculture has been the leading occupation. Corn has been the principal crop with other grains varying in acreage from year to year. The acreage of oats has varied in accordance with the amount of rainfall in the spring. Wheat, alfalfa, lespedeza, beans, peas and other hays have been used in rotation of crops. The following statistics from the report of the United States Census Bureau gives some indication of the trend of production:-

	Acres corn	Wheat	Oats	Timothy &Clover	Alfalfa
1900	68,159	18,187	21,867	-----	----
1910	77,982	13,180	14,221	1,763	----
1920	59,173	16,728	31,307	4,054	338
1925	56,843	2,687	17,302	2,868	493
1930	39,204	3,704	----	11,399	605

Except following the most favorable growing season, all of the grain is fed on the farm. Almost every farmer emphasizes some phase of stock production, and some farmers place major emphasis upon dairying. The following statistics indicate the trend of animal production:-

Year	Horses	Mules	Swine	Sheep	Cattle
1900	11,376	682	43,172	18,667	15,000
1910	12,608	603	27,453	17,043	15,274
1920	11,788	1,184	27,802	8,041	19,334
1925	9,843	1,318	22,439	7,736	15,256
1930	7,289	810	14,049	15,939	12,246
1935	7,416	667	19,060	11,878	20,544

Tractors, trucks, and automobiles are used for much of the work that was formerly done by horses and mules. The number of swine varies with the price of pork and with the amount of feed available on the farms. Sheep are produced primarily for their wool and for shipping. The reports for wool are as follows:- 1900- 67,200 lbs; 1920- 45,215 lbs.; 1925-47,661 lbs.; and for 1930-48,858 lbs.

Dairy products first became important in a commercial way about 1890. As a result of new inventions and changing conditions, the product sold has changed from time to time. The following statistics from the report of the United States Census reports will illustrate:-

Year	Milk(gal.)	Butter(lbs.)	Cream(gal.)	Butter Fat(lbs.)
1900	35,186	434,931	---	---
1910	44,726	429,370	2,566	30,303
1920	39,601	229,244	30,527	259,827
1925	111,748	224,407	3,072	495,727
1930	140,915	128,753	1,440	489,918

From almost every farm some dairy products are sold. In 1917 the First National Bank of Newton conducted an interesting project in connection with dairying. After sponsoring a calf club, a car load of Holstein calves was shipped in and sold to the members at a low price, with the privilege of paying for them later. The members cared for them through the summer and were given the opportunity of selling them at auction in the fall. Only twelve of those who had taken the calves sold them. On many of the farms where dairying or cattle feeding has been emphasized, silos have been erected for the purpose of storing a portion of the winter feed.

On many farms poultry, especially chickens, has received an increasing amount of attention. The following figures indicate the trend of production:-

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Chickens		354,425	352,057	462,615
Eggs(doz.)	970,730	- 1,378,172-	1,677,541-	1,817,573

In connection with the poultry production hatcheries and feed mills have become important. For a decade or more Eberhardt's poultry farm and hatchery approximately one mile northwest of West Liberty has sold many chicks to

the farmers of the county. And since 1905 Fritschle, in and near West Liberty has been grinding and handling a specially prepared feed. Another hatchery has been established at Newton, and feed mills in every village.

BROOMCORN. The northern part of the county is in the southern part of the broomcorn belt of the state. The acreage, according to the report of the Census Bureau, has been as follows:- 1900 -1,496; in 1910 -3358; in 1920- 1319; and in 1930 - 760. Until the paved roads were built storage sheds existed in Hidalgo and Rose Hill and all of the shipping was done by train. Since the completion of the roads the corn has been taken directly to market by trucks - some of it to local markets and some as far as Kentucky.

CANE. Sorghum cane and a Chinese sugar cane were brought to Illinois about the time the Illinois Central Railroad was built, as a part of a plan for rotating crops. Sorghum cane proved the more desirable. But hand labor is necessary for the stripping and cutting of the cane, and a specialized equipment is used for a short period, in the making of the molasses. Usually it is produced only in small patches. The juice is crushed from the cane by small mills kept rotating, in the earlier period by an ox or a horse and to-day by a gasoline or steam engine. One or two mills serves a community. The cane is prepared for the mill while still in the field and is placed through the mill in the order in which it is received. In 1885 there were two sorghum mills and a vintage mill at Sainte Marie. According to reports, has

probably been one or more there at all times since. From 1910 to 1936 Joseph Clark manufactured sorghum molasses in the western edge of the village, making on an average of from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons per season. The season usually begins in September and continues until the first frost. The juice is cooked in large pans over hot fires in brick ovens, in buildings carefully screened. Because the season is so short a large plant is not desirable nor profitable. Small ones are located in different parts of the county.

SUGAR BEETS. In 1897 - doubtless due to the Spanish American difficulties concerning Cuba - a state wide movement for the growing of sugar beets encouraged. The government proposed to furnish the seed and pay the farmer for his work, if a group of five farmers would each cultivate one-fourth of an acre. In March, 1898 a meeting was called at the court house to discuss and to consider the proposition. In April the announcement was made that there would be no lack of beet growers if a factory were established. At about the same time there was a meeting of the State Association at Urbana. At a meeting of the Farmers' Institute in March, 1900 a report was made upon the experiment. The conclusion was that the production was not a paying proposition.

VEGETABLES. Vegetables have been produced for home consumption from the time of the earliest settlements. Some have been sold locally. But the only one produced in large quantities has been the tomato. Several attempts have been made to establish canneries. September

1891 the Ambraw Canning Factory at Newton reported an order of six car loads of tomatoes from Cincinnati. In the spring of 1892 the club was making contracts for land to be planted, and in the fall advertising for tomatoes at twenty cents per bushel. In February, 1893 a group of citizens formed a co-partnership and bought land near the river for the purpose of operating the cannery on a large scale. There is no report at hand as to the result of this venture. In 1908 tomato growers were selling to the cannery at Effingham. The Newton Improvement Association was discussing the advisability of building a cannery. Doubtless the greatest disadvantage is the short season of employment. In 1918 tomato growers were reported as making from \$90 to \$200 per acre on tomatoes, selling to the cannery at Effingham. In February 1937 the cannery at Effingham was making contracts for tomato acreage in Jasper County.

PROTECTION OF CROPS. During the pioneer period stock was permitted to range at will. The farmer had to protect his crops by the erection of fences against stock belonging to other individuals. As early as 1872 a stock law was voted upon and defeated by a majority of 1,484. In 1887 a state law was passed against stock running at large, but apparently it was not enforced. In April, 1893 a vote on the proposition resulted in 1634 to 1589 in favor of continuing the running at large. In February, 1895 a petition was filed with the county clerk asking that the proposition be voted upon again. In May it was passed in Sainte Marie, Willow Hill and Grandville town-

ships, and pounds were established. In July, 1895 the enforcement of the state law was made compulsory. The farmer was compelled to build fences for keeping his stock on his own farm.

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS. A second type of movement for the protection of crops has been the planning of drainage systems. As early as 1883 tile were being manufactured in Newton. They were used by many farm owners in individual projects. Since then a number of attempts have been made by groups to drain larger areas. In 1894 under the direction of Joseph Picquet, the Sainte Marie Drainage District was located for the purpose of draining the land around Sainte Marie. In 1889 a suggestion was made that a memorial be sent to Congress asking for a provision for erecting a levee on the north bank of the river across from Newton. In February, 1911 the contract was let for the construction of ditches in the Mint Creek Drainage District. Three and one-half miles of ditches were to be dug from four to six feet wide at the bottom, from sixteen to twenty-four feet wide at the top, and from five to nine feet deep. In July, 1913 the Illinois State Geologic Survey Commission made a survey of the Embarrass and the North Fork Valleys in consideration of plans for reclaiming the lowlands. In 1915 the North Fork Drainage District, including a part of the southeastern corner of Jasper County and of the southwestern part of Crawford County was organized. In 1922 the contract for the construction of drains and levees was let. At about the same time the contract for

gravity sluices and automatic gates was let for the Sainte Marie Drainage District and for the Captain Pond District. But the type of soil and the irregularity of rainfall is such that permanency and dependability of levees are hard to secure. In May, 1927 heavy rains came and seventy-five feet of the levee of the Sainte Marie Drainage District werewashed away. Sand bags were used in the Captain Pond District to prevent a break there. The levee in the Sainte Marie District was rebuilt. In the early part of December, 1927 the following item was published:- "The Embarrass River is falling slowly. It has flooded the bottoms for the eighth time during the year. The damage to the corn amounts to fifty per cent or more. The waters have been high enough to go over the ears. The Marsh Drainage District is under repair following the break last summer. It was not sufficiently high to prevent the water from breaking over 100 or more acres. The Sainte Marie and the Captain Pond Drainage District levees held and kept the land behind them free from overflow." Again in May, 1933 the Marsh levee broke and some 300 acres of farm land were flooded. During the year of 1934 the financial condition of the Captain Pond Drainage District project was given attention. The district lies on the west side of the Embarrass River from Sainte Marie to within a quarter of a mile of the Richland County line - an area of 5,000 acres of which 3,350 acres were cleared and under cultivation. During December efforts were made to readjust the indebtedness which had been accumulating since the time of organizing.

But the accumulation proved to great to be taken care of by the low-priced grain and about the last of December a petition of bankruptcy was filed in the District Court. In the early part of the year 1936 repairs and improvements were completed as a W.P.A. project. Sixty-one men were assigned to the task of cleaning and deepening the ditches and repairing the levees.

FARM BUREAU. In January, 1920 the desirability of the organization of a Farm Bureau was discussed. In August, 1921 a meeting was called to consider the organization. The aim as expressed was to secure better seeds introduce better methods of cultivation of the soil, improve stock, build better roads, improve drainage, provide better marketing opportunities, increase production at a minimum cost, provide for fair wages, provide for interest on the investments, and maintain the fertility of the soil.. In December, 1928 due to the fact that a large number of the members lived in Crawford County, the name was changed by a vote of the members to the Crawford Jasper Farm Bureau. In 1935 there was again agitation in favor of a Jasper County Farm Bureau. The requirement was 300 members. In September, 1936 the organization was completed. In September, 1937 335 members were listed - Wade, Grove, and Sainte Marie townships having the largest enrollment. The Bureau has sponsored a number of organizations and activities. Among them have been the 4 H clubs for boys and girls, the Rural Youth Movement, the Farmers Mutual Insurance, an automobile insurance, a life insurance policy, and the Richlaw Service Company.

ORCHARDS

1890-1938

SETTING OUT THE TREES. Many early settlers of Jasper County planted small orchards consisting of pear, plum, apple, peach, and cherry trees to provide fruit to be used in the home. But it was not until about 1890 the production of fruit for commercial purposes was given attention. In October, 1889 J.W.Honey of Newton was making plans to set out some 2,000 apple trees- half in the fall and the remainder in the spring. Others, among them O.S.Scott were likewise interested. During the year 1890 approximately 75,000 trees were set out in the spring. Almost as many more were set out in the fall.

BEARING FRUIT. By 1899 the trees were bearing an abundance of fruit. In January a packing organization was formed for the purpose of packing and shipping. In August of the same year Warner and McCormick of Rochester, New York bought a two story frame building in Newton and fitted it as an evaporator. In September they were advertising for 25,000 bushels of windfallen apples and J.W.Honey was advertising for 10,000 bushels. During the month of October, 1901 the evaporator used nearly 10,000 bushels. In 1902 it continued to operate, and the second evaporator was established in the southwestern part of Newton by Billings. This one consisted of three large buildings in which there were six drying ovens having a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day. During the season from thirty to forty employees were kept busy. Then the improvements in the methods of cold storage and the

availability of fresh fruit resulted in a decreasing demand for dried fruit. In January, 1911 the plant owned by Warner and McCormick, after having stood idle several years, burned; the plant erected by Billings was operated during 1911 and 1912. In 1915 a partnership was formed in Newton for the purpose of building a cider, vinegar, and apple butter factory. Later if conditions justified a cannery for fruits and vegetables was to be added.

SHIPPING APPLES. In the fall of 1912, L.O. Day and Company bought of J.W. Honey 110 acres of orchard located about one mile north of West Liberty. It was reported that during the first season Day and Company harvested 14,000 barrels of apples. For a decade or more the trees continued to bear. A packing shed was provided at West Liberty, the fruit was carefully hand picked, and sorted and packed. Much of it was shipped to the cities. Some of it was placed in cold storage to be sold later. Throughout the season this gave many individuals - both men and women - employment.

OTHER ORCHARDS. A news item of 1914 indicates that several men of Newton were interested in orchards. Among them were E.W. Hersh, C.W. Kiser, H.O. Smith, G. Bevis, C.A. Davidson. A large packing shed was erected there and the fruit likewise shipped. In the southwestern part of the county H.W. Eberhardt has a large orchard that is yet bearing fruit. For other sections of the county, reports credit the following individuals with apple orchards :- J.O. Carr, P.W. Hall, Ralph Cheney, Emil Combs, and Elza

Warfel near Hidalgo; W.F.Mason and Batman between Yale and Willow Hill. All have given a great deal of attention by way of cultivating and spraying to the orchards. But because of the irregularity of climatic conditions, apples are not a dependable crop in Jasper County. Some say the orchards are not a profitable investment.

PEACHES. A second experiment with fruit on a commercial scale has been made with peach orchards. When conditions are favorable peach trees bear more quickly than do apple trees, but the life of the tree is usually shorter. The tree may be entirely killed by a cold winter. About 1917 or 1918 a number of land owners in the community around West Liberty set out peach orchard. Among them were L.O.Day, Ed.Brothers, Geo.E.Adams, Chas Dickerson, L.Hesler, W.L.Hesler, D.A.Piper, John Bennett Willard Pauley, Mrs.Cunningham, Robert Hendry, Kenneth Robins and Ralph Nicholas. In other sections of the county orchards were set out by Dr.Kuchler near Hidalgo Guy Harper near Yale, H.L.Merrick and H.M.Merrick between Yale and Willow Hill, and small orchards by a number of other individuals. In 1922 the crop was said to be the best in a decade. In 1926 it was estimated at 325 car loads. In 1928, 60,000 bushel baskets were brought in for packing purposes. Unlike apples they cannot be stored. They were packed in refrigerators and sent immediately to the cities. During the short harvesting season many individuals - both men and women were given profitable employment. But the cold winter of 1936 killed many of the trees.

ROADS 1890-1938

BRIDGES. As a part of a movement that was of interest to the whole state at the beginning of this period, there was much agitation in Jasper County concerning hard roads. But it was toward the close of the period that hard surfaced roads were built. During the earlier part of the period the most important development was the building of bridges. These were financed in various ways. In 1902 a movement was started for a bridge across the Embarrass River at Musgrove Ford west of Rose Hill. In January, 1902 citizens living east of the river offered to donate \$600 for constructing a bridge at Yager's Ford. Others on the west side offered to match the amount if the county would do likewise. In October, 1902 a petition was circulated asking for a bridge over North Fork at Harmon Road in Hunt City township. In June, 1906 the Board of Supervisors of Jasper County resolved to enter into a contract with those of Richland County for constructing a bridge across the river at Raeftown. Already \$1056 had been subscribed - \$408 by citizens of Richland County and the remainder by citizens of Jasper. In 1909 the following item was published:- "Jasper County, in the last few years has made rapid progress in the bridging of streams. Of the twelve long bridges built, eight and possibly eleven of the twelve have received aid from the county." The Embarrass River had been bridged at Snearly Ford west of Hidalgo, at Musgrove Ford to the west of Rose Hill, at Love's Ford west of Falmouth,

the west of Rose Hill, at Love's Ford west of Ralmouth, at Sainte Marie, at Yager's Ford, and at Raeftown. North Fork was bridged at Allison Ford in Willow Hill township and at Ranier Ford near Sainte Marie. In addition to these long bridges many short ones were built across the smaller streams - some of them of reinforced concrete.

STATE AID. In 1913 the Tice law passed by the state legislature provided for state aid in building of roads. In 1915 Jasper County received from the stateaid fund \$4052. In 1917 the state planned an extension of hard surfaced roads. But again - as shown by the following item - the location of Jasper County proved unfortunate. "Jasper County does not lie in the probable territory through which any of the proposed hard roads will pass, if the \$60,000 bond issue becomes a law. Our people seem to be pocketed, so to speak. The routes selected are north, south, east, and west of us...."

FIRST HARD SURFACED ROADS. AS early as 1900 a vote in Willow Hill township for a bond issue for the building of a road to meet one proposed by Hunt City resulted in a tie. The first hard-surfaced road actually constructed in the county was on Route 33 between Newton and Effingham. By July 21, 1922 approximately 14,500 feet of concrete had been laid from Newton beyond the Maple Crossing, but the culverts were not completed. In addition, the pouring of concrete was in progress in both directions from Lis. By September approximately seven miles had been completed. The estimated cost of the

estimated cost of the grade and the bridge across the Embarrass River bottom was between \$500,000 and \$700,000. The proposal was made that it be so located that the proposed north and south road could also pass over it. By August, 1925 the grade was built and the bridge completed. Almost all of the concrete, between Effingham and Robinson, had been poured. But the grade across the river bottom was not opened to traffic until 1930.

CHARLESTON-ALBION ROAD. In August, 1922 a number of citizens from Greenup were in Newton in the interest of a road from Charleston to Albion. A Charleston-Albion Association was formed and each of the counties through which the road was to pass was to contribute \$25 to the Association to aid in carrying the movement along. In January, 1923 the announcement came saying the road would be built. These roads were planned to parallel the railroads rather than cross them. This made some changes in location and necessitated securing new right-of-ways. In 1927 the road was being built into the county from the south. In November when the cold weather stopped the pouring of concrete, it had been completed from the county line to a point two miles north of West Liberty. The low valley of Brush Creek had been graded also. The work was continued in 1928. The road was opened through the county with the opening of the grade across the river bottom in 1930.

ROUTE 49. A third road paralleled the route of the Danville, Olney, and Ohio River Railroad. March, 1926 another state bond issue for building roads was

approved. In January, 1927 Jasper County was represented at a meeting at Kansas, Illinois where the promise was made that Route 49 would be one of the first roads constructed under this bond issue. At the same meeting a two cent tax on gasoline was approved to be used as an aid in constructing roads. By April, 1927 coming into the county from the north, the concrete pouring had been completed to within a mile of Yale. In June grading was in progress between Yale and Willow Hill, and by November the grading was completed and the shoulders were in place, to Willow Hill. By January, 1929 all of the townships in the county except Grove, South Muddy, and Smallwood had received some hard-surfaced roads. In 1932 another strip of five miles connected Sainte Marie and the Charleston Albion road. The official report of 1934 credited Jasper County with 70.82 miles of state-aid pavement and 1.22 miles of county-built pavement and oil and gravel mixed.

OTHER ROADS. By November, 1928 citizens of West Liberty and community had contributed \$650, and the county the remainder of the \$1500 needed for graveling the south road from the Charleston Albion road in to West Liberty. Since 1934 other roads have been constructed of gravel and some have been oiled. They have been financed by townships, by counties, and by state and federal aid. In addition some of the villages have gravelled their streets. On October 1, 1937 approximately 14.38 miles of federal-state aid gravel roads had been completed; 30 miles had been completed by county

through W.P.A. projects, and 20 miles additional had been graded and was ready for gravel. Approximately 100 miles had been completed by the townships, 21 miles in Grove, 21 miles in North Muddy, 28 miles in Fox, and 30 miles in Wade. 50 miles had been oiled by the townships -20 miles by Grandville, 20 miles by Smallwood, and 10 miles by Fox. The roads that have been graveled and oiled are among the most traveled roads of the county, and have been so planned as to connect with the pavements. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, September 14, 1937 the project submitted for the improvement of the road between Sainte Marie and Willow Hill was approved. At the same meeting an appropriation was made to aid in the completion of Route 6, and provision was made for building a bridge across Panther Creek. Although some of the townships have used gravel from the river, it is said to be too fine for best results. Almost all of the materials used in improving the roads has been hauled from a distance by train and by truck.

RESULTS. The improvement of roads has brought about a reorganization of the transportation and connected industries. Almost all freight, except that which covers a long distance is carried by truck instead of by railroad. As a result grain elevators, stock yards, hay barns, poultry packing houses that existed in every village have been torn down or diverted to other purposes. Service stations for supplying the needs of the truck and the automobile drivers have been built in the villages and along the highways.

RAILROADS

1890-1938

ELECTRIC RAILROADS. In 1890 the roads built during the earlier period were in use. Consideration of plans for accomodating townships that had not yet received transportation facilities was under way. In 1890 the first electric cars running from city to city in Illinois were reported. In 1895 there was a proposal to construct a road from St. Louis to Terre Haute. An attorney for the road assured the people of Newton that it would pass through Jasper County if a right-of-way could be obtained. In the same summer there was a meeting in the interest of another to be constructed from Terre Haute across Jasper County, through Sailor Springs to Mt. Vernon. In May, 1896 the articles of incorporation were filed for the purpose of locating another proposed road from St. Louis to New York. This one was to cross Jasper County near Latona, Newton, and Hunt City. In August, 1899 an estimate was being made on the cost of a road from Newton to Terre Haute. In October, 1911 officials of the proposed line from St. Louis to Terre Haute were in Newton asking for \$2,000 from the county, to be paid when the road was completed and the cars running. A petition was circulated and the amount was soon subscribed. In November, 1912 the chief engineer of the Springfield and Eastern Traction Company was in Newton to secure from the Board of Supervisors and the City Council the right of concession from Ingraham by way of Bogota to

Newton and Hunt City. The road was to enter Newton near the fair grounds, follow Washington Street to First Avenue, then cross the Embarrass River. In December an official of the company visited Newton and promised that the construction of the road would begin in the following spring. A visit had been made to England to interest a syndicate. Representatives were sent to go over the route. In January, 1913 there was a rumor that the company was getting the right-of-way. But by this time the interest in the state was shifting from electric car to improved highways. Nothing came of any of the plans.

DANVILLE, OLNEY, AND OHIO RIVER RAILROAD. Unfortunately for this road it was never completed to the proposed points of destination, not were there any city along its route. So light was the traffic that one passenger and one freight train each way, daily cared for it. So few were the passengers that the officials permitted the stopping the trains between stations to accomodate regular passengers.. As a result the company was unable to cope with the financial situation. In May, 1917 notice was given that the trains from Sidell to Olney would be under the direction of an operating staff entirely independent of any company. In December, 1918 an announcement was made that the Chicago, Illinois and Western Railroad Company claimed the property of the Danville, Olney, and Ohio River Railroad and that they were neeling it on their main line. Soon after the road was stripped of all its rolling stock and records. In 1920 a proposal was made to abandon the road. This would

leave the stations that were not located on other roads, without mail. The citizens of Yale contributed \$15,000 and bought the rolling stock and the track from Yale to Casey. The road from Yale to Olney was abandoned and soon after the track was taken up. In December, 1923 at a meeting in Yale, arrangements were made for using a motor for handling the passenger and the mail cars, and a tractor for the freight cars. In 1927 the highway paralleling the track was completed. Gradually the movement of freight was transferred to trucks. Individuals traveled by automobile. In 1929 the freight and traffic service was discontinued, but the mail was carried until in August, 1936. At that time the Inter State Commerce Commission authorized the abandonment of the road.. Mail was delivered by a star route from Casey.

PEORIA, DECATUR, AND EVANSVILLE RAILROAD. During the latter part of the earlier period this railroad company had made many improvements in the road. But in January, 1894 the road was again in the hands of the receivers. In December, 1900 the report was that the tangle in the court had not been settled, but that service would be continued by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. At this time traffic and transportation by rail were on the increase. During the earlier period rates for both freight and passengers had been exorbitant. In September, 1882 the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad Company had revised its rates and assured the grain dealers and merchants that its rates were as low as were given by any road. Then passenger rates were made

more satisfactory by reducing them to two cents a mile, and printing the price of the ticket on its face. In the year 1905 the road from Mattoon to Evansville was made a trunk line for trains from Chicago to Nashville, for the Peoria division. Beginning in 1914 provision was made for the carrying of passengers going short distance on the regular freight trains. In addition there were two passenger trains going each direction, daily. By 1922 traffic had so increased that a supervising freight agent was employed at Newton. In March, 1927 due to the amount of coal that was being transported, on an average of fifty trains a day passed over the road. In 1928 the highway paralleling this road was constructed. As a result almost all of the local trade is now carried by truck. With the better roads and the increase in the number of automobiles there has also been a decrease in passenger traffic. Two passenger trains, one for each direction were discontinued. In the summer of 1932 all Sunday passenger trains were discontinued. To-day (1937) there are five stations where agents are employed. They are:-

Hidalgo	Paul Cummins
Newton	John T. Madison
Rose Hill	R. A. Kibler
West Liberty	-, Loyd
Willow Hill	J. H. Harwick

MAIL 1890-1938

POST OFFICES. By 1890 the postal service in the county had been improved by increasing the number of offices. In addition to the villages located on the railroads, seven others - Gila, Latona, Silverton, Raeftown Cricket, Bogota, and Palmersburgh had been given offices to which the mail was delivered by star routes. In 1898 Boone was added to the list. As yet there were occasional difficulties that necessitated temporary provisions for other carriers. For instance, in March, 1895 the carrying of mail between Effingham and Switz City by the Illinois and Indiana Southern Railroad was discontinued. In February, 1898 because of disagreement as to who should carry the mail to and from the train, it was without service.

RURAL ROUTES. Meanwhile there was developing within the state a system of rural routes whereby every family could receive mail delivered to the home daily. On April 1, 1897 the first rural route in the state making house to house deliveries was established at Auburn. Two years later, November 1, 1899, only six routes were in existence. Then during the next six months 243 were established. By 1905 there were 2,577 - some of them in Jasper County. On January 1, 1901 the first route in the county was established. The carrier left Newton after the Effingham branch of the Illinois Central passenger train came in, and went to the vicinity of Latona. Soon

petitions asking for other routes were in circulation. By 1903 seven routes had been established - five out of Newton and two out of Rose Hill. In 1904 three more were established leaving Rose Hill, Hidalgo, and Willow Hill. But the delivery service was not yet satisfactory. The carrier from Hidalgo made only three trips a week. To some of the homes in the county mail was delivered by carriers from neighboring counties. Throughout the county there were deliveries over twenty-five or thirty different routes. Yet some homes were without service.

COUNTY SYSTEM OF ROUTES. In March, 1907 J.P. Jack post master at Newton, circulated a petition asking for rearrangement of the routes within the county in a way that would provide service for every home. A new system of routes was planned. Six routes were from Newton, and the others were from Rose Hill, Willow Hill, Hidalgo, Advance, Yale, West Liberty, and Wheeler. Carriers were appointed through civil service examinations, were given better salaries, and were forbidden to carry other articles for hire. Daily mail service, except Sunday, was possible for all rural homes. All residents of the villages called at the postoffices for their mail. In 1922 the government promised house-to-house delivery in Newton if the houses were numbered. This was done, and since May 1 1923 two carriers have delivered mail twice daily.

STAR ROUTES. Everyone seemed satisfied with the postal service until there was a change made in the

train schedules. The discontinuance of the passenger and mail trains on the Danville, Olney, and Ohio River Railroad left some of the villages without mail. The citizen of Yale made provision for their own service by buying the railroad from Yale to Casey. Since the railroad has been entirely abandoned a star route brings the mail to Yale from Casey twice daily. Sainte Marie receives her mail over a star route from Boos Station. Hunt City receives hers from Willow Hill. Advance, as a post office was discontinued. Later passenger and mail trains were discontinued on both lines of the Illinois Central Railroad. In January, 1932 the mail service for Newton was said to be the poorest that it had been for fifty years. Petitions were circulated asking for star routes between Newton and Albion, Newton and Palestine, and Newton and Mattoon. The first was not established, but the others were and daily service, except on Sunday was provided. Beginning August 19, 1932 all Sunday passenger and mail trains were discontinued. This left the entire county without any means of obtaining even a Sunday paper. Arrangements were made to have a carrier to come by truck from Effingham to Newton on Sunday mornings and to return in the evening. Other arrangements have been made to supply the villages by truck transportation. In August, 1937 mail was sent out of Newton to the South by train at 8:55; to the North by train at 7:41 A.M. and by star route 9:25 A.M.; to the West at 6:50 P.M. by train and at 12:30 P.M. by star route; to the East at 3:30 by train and at 3:45 P.M. by star route. Another star route carries mail to Bogota, daily.

TELEPHONE 1890-1938

EXPERIMENTS. The telephone connections that to-day make possible the talking from almost any point in Jasper County to all parts of the United States have been a development of the twentieth century. A number of experiments with short lines were made in the county before a company was organized for extensive work. Among the first experiments was a short line connecting the Peoples Bank of Newton with the Peoria, Decatur, and Evansville Railroad station. About a year later (1882) efforts were made to organize a company for erecting a line to connect Newton with Olney and with other points in Jasper County. In answer to the argument that such connections were already in existence by the telegraph it was said that telephones would be more practical and less expensive, and it would reach places that did not have telegraph stations. But ten years later the telephone was still an experiment. In 1891 a line was erected between the Chicago Store and Keavin's poultry house and the creamery. Soon another line connecting the post office and the railroad station was in use. The residence of H.M. Chamblin and Larabee's furniture store were connected by Chamblin's mechanical telephone. Four years later (1895) Boos, Faller, and Company of the Newton Water Mills announced a connection with A.J. Kinsel's cigar factory north of the square. This enabled patrons to telephone from the factory to the mills for articles to be

delivered. In 1896 someone suggested that telephones should be placed in the various offices around town, in the school building, in the light and power plant, and in the depot. It was further suggested that a line connecting Newton with other towns in the county would be a saver of time and expense.

RICHLAND COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY Within the next five years three companies were organized and were erecting lines in the county. The first company to erect a line that gave practical service over a distance was the Richland County Telephone Company. In August, 1896 this company was erecting a line between Olney and Newton and other places in the county. At Willow Hill it made a connection with the Shimmel Telephone Company of Casey. The completion of the line made possible the talking over long distances - to Chicago and other points in Illinois, to Evansville or Indianapolis, Indiana to St. Louis, Missouri. By November, 1896 the editor of the paper commented upon the fact that "the telephone had come in good play" in collecting news for the paper. In July, 1899 complaints concerning the service led to the repair of the lines and the installing of the Bell telephones. In 1901 this company was given a franchise for fifteen years. The rate for service was not to exceed \$1 a month for residences, and \$2 per month for business houses. Several hundred poles were to be erected within a few weeks connecting Newton with West Liberty by the way of Boos Station, Newton with Greenup, Newton with the Central Union Company coming south from Mattoon. The plans

provided, also for an all-week day and night service of-
fice at Newton and for one or two pay stations. The wish
was expressed that within a few years Newton would have
telephone connection with every village in the county.

NEWTON TELEPHONE COMPANY. At 7:30 on June 4,
1897 the stockholders of the Newton Telephone Company
met at the American House in Newton. In December , 1897
the company installed thirty telephones in Newton-three
were long distance, five were in residences, and the re-
mainder were in business houses. In June, 1898 the sug-
gestion was made that the long distance central be moved
from Willow Hill to Newton. In February, 1900 the stock-
holders were discussing the installing of the Bell tele-
phones. In March this company was granted a twenty-five
year franchise. In September it bought all of the Rich-
land County Telephone Company's lines north of West Lib-
erty. Its rates were not to exceed \$1 per month for res-
idences, \$1.25 per month for business houses, and \$1.50
per month for long distance service. This rate paid for
the care of the telephone and the battery. For parties
who owned their own telephones and assumed the respons-
ibility for its care, the rate was 25 cents per month
less. This company continued in business until 1922.

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY. The two com-
panies operating within the county were not giving all
of the people service. In 1901 Lester Leamon from near
Yale was in Newton in the interest of a telephone line
to be owned by the local farmers and business men. The
proposed line was to connect points in Jasper, Crawford

and Clark Counties. The aim was to provide service for the rural homes and to operate for the mutual benefit of the owners instead of for profit. In February, 1901 at a meeting called at the Premium school building the name, Farmers Mutual Telephone Company, was adopted, officers were elected, and the company went to work immediately. The central was placed in the Swick building - the same building in which the Newton Telephone Company's central was located. It remained there until in March, 1911. Toward the latter part of March with R.W. Moore, president, and Geo. E. Adams, secretary, the central was moved to the second floor of the Scott building on the south side of the square. In 1915 there were rumors that the two telephone companies were merging. But this proved to be a mistake. The two companies continued to operate as separate companies until 1922.

MERGING OF THE TWO COMPANIES. For a decade or more both telephone companies had been faced with financial difficulties. Assessments had been levied, but apparently the subscriptions decreased. In July, 1922 the Newton Telephone system was sold to C.D. Fithian, and in September, 1922 the Farmers Mutual Company was likewise sold and bought by C.D. Fithian. In January, 1923 the two systems were consolidated and the central placed in the brick building at the northeast corner of the square. In March, 1930 the Illinois Commercial Company was authorized to purchase the stock of the company. Since then the system has been reorganized, the lines repaired and moved to the hard surface roads.

BANKS 1890-1938

BANKS IN NEWTON. In 1882 there was a report that a national bank was to be opened in Newton. Half of the stock was to be contributed by "gentlemen from abroad and the remainder by citizens of Newton." But not until October, 1896 was the second bank in the county established. It was a private institution known as the Bank of Newton. R.G.Hall and D.M.Price were directors, J.L.Oakey, president and R.G.Hall, cashier. In January, 1900 application was made to the comptroller of currency at Washington for a reorganization into a national bank. On June 1, 1901 the certificate was received and the First National Bank of Newton has been in existence since. In 1917 the third bank was in existence in Newton - the Newton State Bank and Trust Company. In 1930 it was taken over by the Peoples State Bank of Newton.

LOAN BUSINESS. A second loan business was established in Newton by E.W.Hersh and A.F.Calvin, February 25, 1895. The business remained under the names of the two men until 1912. Since then it has been under the name of A.F.Calvin. The emphasis has been upon the farm loan business, especially farm mortgages. Abstracts and insurance have also been written.

BANKS IN THE VILLAGES. SINCE the beginning of the twentieth century a number of banks have had short existences in the villages. In 1905 subscriptions to the amount of \$10,000 were signed for the Bank of

Sainte Marie. In 1909 the Bank of Commerce that had been in existence in Wheeler for some time was transferred to a group of stockholders of the First National Bank of Newton. In 1910 a bank in the form of a co-partnership was established at West Liberty and was in existence until 1916. In 1911 the Peoples Bank of Newton was reorganized as the Peoples State Bank of Newton. In 1913 plans were being made in Rose Hill for the erection of a new building, part of which was to be used for a bank. In 1918 the second bank was established at West Liberty with E.W.Hersh and C.B.Brooks as managers. In 1920 the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Willow Hill was reorganized as the First State Bank of Willow Hill. In 1921 in accordance with an Illinois Law all private banks were required to reorganize as state or national banks. After the reorganization, the following report was made:-

First National Bank of Newton	\$568,886
Peoples State Bank of Newton	528,037
Newton State Bank and Trust Company	130,838
Sainte Marie State Bank	42,751
Hunt City State Bank	66,659
State Bank of Commerce of Wheeler	80,612
State Bank of West Liberty	61,663
First State Bank of Willow Hill	124,098
Citizens State Bank of Hidalgo	86,015
State Bank of Rose Hill	115,423
State Bank of Yale	<u>140,482</u>
Total deposits	\$1,944,414

The total deposit meant an average deposit of \$121 for every individual in the county.

But as in many other villages and cities throughout the nation some of these banks have proved to be unprofitable institutions. In 1930 the Newton State Bank and Trust Company was taken over by the Peoples State Bank of Newton. With the exception of three, the others have closed - the Hunt City State Bank in 1926, the Citizens State Bank of Hidalgo in 1930, the First State Bank of Willow Hill in 1931, the State Bank of Yale in 1931, the State Bank of Commerce in Wheeler in 1932, the State Bank of Rose Hill in 1932, and the State Bank of West Liberty in 1933. By a Proclamation on March 4, 1933 all banks in the United States were closed for a period. March 21 the Peoples State Bank reopened. Later the Sainte Marie State Bank and the First National Bank of Newton were reopened. At the beginning of the year 1934 the Peoples State Bank of Newton and the Sainte Marie State Bank received notice that they had been accepted by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, insuring all deposit up to \$2,500. Notice was received, also, that the First National Bank of Newton would be received as soon as it reopened. In January, 1935 the following statement was published:- "Jasper County has three strong banks - the Peoples State Bank of Newton, the First National Bank of Newton, and the Sainte Marie State Bank."

In 1933 provision was made by the Illinois Banking Association for a new bank service charge. A charge of 50 cents per month is collected on all deposits of less than \$50. Depositors may issue five checks per month against their accounts without additional charges. For

more than five checks a charge of three cents each is levied. The three banks - the two of Newton and the one at Sainte Marie are continuing the banking business of the county. A report of the Peoples State Bank of Newton issued December 31, 1937 lists deposits as \$950,552.05. A report for the First National Bank of Newton issued on the same date lists deposits as \$661,722.44.

NEWSPAPERS 1890-1938

NEWTON. The Newton Weekly Press, sold in May, 1882 to John H. Shup has remained in the possession of the members of the family since. Outstanding in significance during the early part of this period were the many valuable suggestions concerning internal improvements needed in both the city and the county. In June, 1899 it was changed from a weekly publication to one published on Tuesdays and Fridays. In 1927 it was purchased by Lawrence E. Shup and the publication has continued on Tuesdays and Fridays since. Another paper that seems to have had only a short existence was the Newton Star. An available copy dated May 18, 1900 and designated as Volume 3 gives as the publishers the Stanley Brothers. In 1904 according to the Toledo Argus, there were three good papers in Jasper County - the Newton Press, the Newton Democrat, and the Newton Mentor. In 1920 the Newton Mentor and the Newton Democrat merged

under the name of the Mentor Democrat. It has been published on Thursdays of each week since.

NEWSPAPERS IN VILLAGES. Since 1890 - according to quotations and references, attempts have been made to publish newspapers in the different villages. In May, 1891 a co-operative stock company was formed in the interest of the establishment of a paper for the three villages - Sainte Marie, West Liberty, and Willow Hill. In 1889 W. S. Baichley was publishing the West Liberty Advocate, but due to lack of patronage, he moved in January, 1900 to West Salem. About this same time the Willow Hill Commercial was established. It was enlarged to five columns in 1902 and was still in existence and quoted in 1905. In 1918 and 1919 the Willow Hill Echo was quoted. The Yale Special, published by W. E. Isley appeared from 1912 to 1921. In 1917 Charles Keys sold the Hunt City Times to G. L. Parker who planned to move it to Hidalgo. From 1904 to 1917 the A. F. Ablinger Publishing Company published the Sainte Marie Tribune. Unfortunately, only the files of the Newton Press and recent files of the Mentor Democrat are available.

PRINTING COMPANY. The Stanley Printing Company has been in its location on North VanBuren Street, Newton since 1910, and had been in business prior to that date for a number of years. The company specializes in printing letter heads, pamphlets, booklets, and other materials of a similar nature.

SCHOOLS

1890-1938

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEACHERS. The movements that were started in the earlier period for the improvement of teachers were continued in this one. Each summer a county normal school of from four to six weeks was conducted by the county superintendent of schools or some other leader. In 1894 while Geo.S.Batman, Superintendent of schools was directing a school in Newton, J. C. Connor was at Rose Hill giving instruction in grammar, mathematics and physical geography. As late as the summer of 1903 E.B.Brooks began a five weeks term at the Newton high school. But apparently attendance was an opportunity and not a requirement. In 1894 an enrollment of 62 was reported. As elsewhere in the state, the county normal school gave way in favor of the state normal school. But the county institute has been continued.

READING CIRCLE ASSOCIATIONS. Another organization that gave the teacher the opportunity of widening her acquaintance with literature and events was the Reading Circle Association. In 1887 J.F.Arnold completed the requirements of the Association and received the diploma. He had encouraged his teachers to do likewise. Thirty had completed the first year of the work. Twenty-five had finished the first year. In 1895 teachers who were interested organized a county association. Reading circle books had been selected for children, also. The county superintendent in 1890 reported the reading circ

circle work in good condition, scholars completely graduated, and the state course of study in use.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM. In 1900 the county superintendent of schools organized a library of 130 volumes in his office. Teachers received small salaries and had very little to spend for books. A fee of \$2 entitled a teacher to one book as often as she called for it. He also assisted in the teaching of nature study. He made a collection of minerals, insects and reptiles, and according to the state superintendent of public instruction, had one of the best collections of native woods in the state.

SCHOOLS. In 1890 there were 102 elementary, and one high school in the county. There was one log building yet in use. In 1900 there were 113 buildings, 10 brick and 103 frame. 4 schools had established libraries. But changes in institutions develop slowly. No description can so well indicate the situation that actually existed as does the following set of rules.

"We the undersigned Board of Directors of District No. 3 in Township No. 7 North Range 9 East of 3rd principal meridian in Jasper County in the State of Illinois prescribe the following rules for the government of the Hickory School for the term beginning the 11th day of September, 1899 and ending March 10, 1900, appointing Bruce Moffit as executor to-wit:

1. No fighting or quarreling will be allowed on the school premises or in coming or going to and from school by the pupils.

2. No swearing (or blackguarding) will be allowed on the school premises.
3. No chewing tobacco allowed on the school premises.
4. No smoking tobacco or cigarettes allowed on the school premises.
5. No whispering allowed during school hours without permission from the teacher.
6. No passing to or fro across the floor during the school hours without permission.
7. No chewing gum during school hours or on school premises.
8. No throwing across the school room is allowed, or leaving the school house without permission.
9. No scuffling allowed in the school house.
10. No letter writing allowed on the school premises without permission of the teacher.
11. No leaving school grounds during school hours without teacher's permission.
12. No imposing on smaller pupils allowed.
13. No playing hookey allowed.
14. No disfiguring school property allowed.
15. No making faces during school hours .
16. No sleeping allowed during school hours without permission.
17. No laughing aloud during the school hours.
18. No idling allowed during school hours.
19. No throwing rocks or clubs or clods allowed.
20. No misconduct of any kind allowed on the school premises or in going to or from school by pupils.

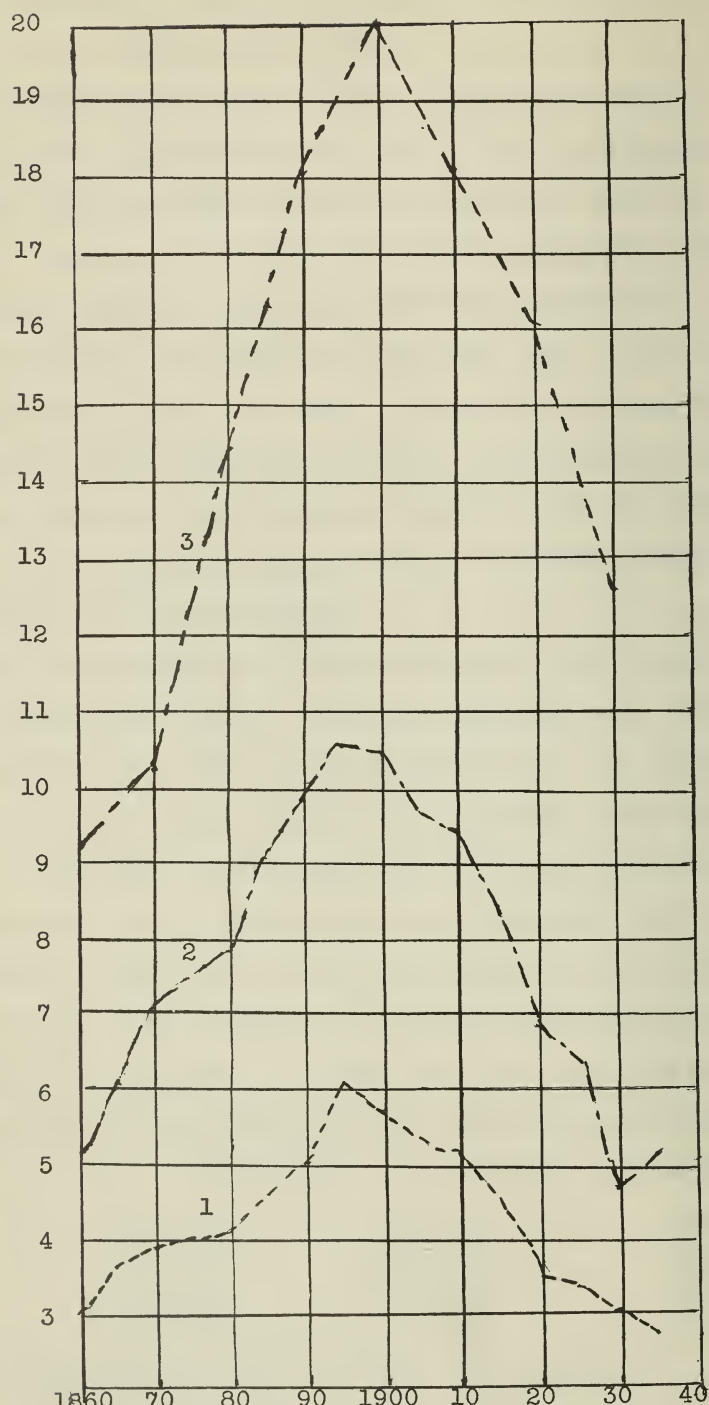
Subscribed and sworn to this day ----of September A.D.,
1899. Directors -----

It shall be the duty of the teacher to carefully conduct the said school and to see that the forgoing rules are duly and fully observed and kept by the pupils of said school, while under his charge; and for a violation of any or either of said rules the teacher may inflict just and proper punishment upon the pupil or pupils violating the same, and may, in his discretion, inflict corporal punishment by whipping applied within reasonable limits, according to the gravity of the offense, upon the pupil or pupils violating the rules above established and promulgated."

In 1905 in only two districts was the school term less than six months. But there were many schools that provided four months during the winter for the older pupils who worked on the farms in summer, and two months in the summer for the children who could not come during the winter. Gradually conditions improved. In 1920 all districts were providing at least seven months, and in many of them they were seven continuous months. As an aid to improvement certain conditions were listed by the state department of education, which, if met by the district entitled the school to be labeled a standard school. Many schools met the requirements. Recently the list of conditions have been changed and reorganized, and the school is a recognized school if it meets certain requirements. During the last year about thirty schools have become recognized and others could be, with certain

minor changes. During the last four years, many of the schools have established libraries. Some have provided musical instruments. Approximately half of the elementary teachers have one or more years of college training. During the last two years the county superintendent has developed a program of music and art in the rural schools. A special teacher spends a half day each week or every other week, according to agreement with the school board, in the schools. Last year (1936-1937) ten schools took advantage of this opportunity, and this year sixteen. Three hundred pupils from these schools gave a Spring Festival at the Newton Community High School building, April 2. A display of the art work was given on the same date. But improvements have not been limited to the elementary schools. In 1914 a township high school was established at Willow Hill. In 1916 another was established at Sainte Marie. Since then provisions for two years of high school work have been made at Yale, Rose Hill and Wheeler. But as yet not all graduates from the eight grade enter high school. According to the report for 1930 only fifty-nine per cent of those between the ages of 16 and 18 years were in school. The following statistics from the county superintendents reports indicate the trend of attendance.

1861 -3021	1890-5059	1915-4517
1865- 3846	1895-6007	1920-3574
1870- 3894	1900-5715	1925-3471
1880- 4197	1910-5339	1930-3025
1885 4651		1935-2878
In 1930 there were in the county 1935, ages 7 to 13; 98% of them were in school; 579, ages 14 to 15; 94% in school; 488, ages 16 to 17; 59% in school; 654, ages 18 to 20; 21% were in school.		



1. Trend of school attendance, in thousands
2. Trend of population under 21 years of age
3. Trend of total population of the county

LIBRARIES

1890-1938

EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY. In 1900 J.F. Arnold, Superintendent of Schools, made another of his contributions to the cause of education. Teachers salaries were low and they had very little to spend for books. In his office in the court house he established an educational library of some 130 volumes for the use of teachers. A membership fee of two dollars entitled a member to one volume as often as called for.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY. In April, 1901 an effort to arouse an interest in a Carnegie library was made. The plan provided that a local stock company get an option on a site for building. The building was to be of two stories - the lower story to be used as a business house and a post office and the second story to be used as a library. The proposition provided, also, that \$300 be appropriated from the taxes for the upkeep, annually. The plan failed but the interest was kept alive for several years. In 1905 the suggestion was made that it be established in connection with a township high school. But the vote on the high school was unfavorable and the library was never established.

TABARD INN LIBRARY. In September, 1906 a movement was started for the establishment of a Tabard Inn Library. Each member was to buy a book for \$1.50, read it, exchange it at the library station for a fee of ten cents. The fee made possible the sending of books that

were in need of repair to Chicago to be mended. This plan, too, seems to have failed.

JASPER COUNTY LIBRARY. In 1929 the movement originated that resulted in the establishment of a library.. In that year, through the influence of Mrs. Rothrock of Chicago, about 250 books were given to the Newton Woman's Club. The club had them catalogued and arranged in a rented room in the Hotel Annex. Arrangements were made to have the room open two days a week. Other books were added until the number soon grew to 1000 volumes. Various methods have been used to keep the library growing. It was called the Jasper County Library. Anyone residing in the county was entitled to a card and the privilege of using the books. The club sponsored a story telling hour for children, usually on Saturday afternoon. During the first four or five years the books were sent to the public schools at a cost of fifteen cents per pupil. In this way the library and the schools were both helped.

NEWTON LIBRARY. In June, 1931 the library was changed from a county to a city library. The city gave assistance by providing a room for it in the city building, furnishing lights and fuel, and appropriating a tax for its upkeep. Those living outside the city are privileged to a card upon the payment of a small fee. Then a rental shelf has been maintained which has added something to the income. In September, 1932 the Star theater gave a benefit performance in its favor and netted \$23.85. Later a barn dance was given by local talent at the community high school and about \$150 was cleared. A quilt

exhibit was sponsored by the Woman's Club, and in February, 1933 a food sale was given. In October, 1936 \$207.60 were received from a fund created by the general assembly for the relief of all free tax-supported libraries in Illinois. As a W.P.A. project the room has been redecorated, the furniture cleaned and repaired, and new curtains and shades placed at the windows. Two of the National Youth Administration girls have been given training in the routine of library work and in repairing books. The plans have been made for a third. From different sources donations of books varying from one to fifty in number, have been received from time to time. The library is under the direction of a library board. The new members of the board are selected by the existing members and confirmed by the city council. Some members of the board have been in service since the library was established.

W.P.A. Libraries. In the spring of 1937, as W.P.A. projects, libraries were established at Sainte Marie and at Bogota. In the fall the one at Bogota was moved to Hidalgo. Others were established at Yale and at Willow Hill. All are on the same plan. Two librarians are employed. Each works a half day. In each library there are approximately 200 volumes. Some are provided by the W.P.A. funds, some are gift books, and some are from the Illinois State Extension Library. Once a week the librarian conducts a story hour for the children. The interest of the children is further aroused by the use of posters and other decorative materials constructed in the school room.

CHURCHES 1890-1938

DENOMINATIONS. According to the report of the United States Census Bureau for 1890 a number of congregations had organized and built churches since 1870. Among them were the Disciples of Christ, the Methodist Episcopal, the United Brethren, and the Universalists. In membership, at the beginning of this period the Roman Catholics retained the lead in numbers. But as time has passed their number has gradually increased from 1,478 in 1890 to 1,910 in 1900 and then decreased to 1,732 in 1926. Ranking second, the Methodist Episcopal has differed from the Roman Catholics in that the number has increased from 428 in 1890 to 1,410 in 1900 and to 1,434 in 1926. Although there have been new churches erected since 1890 there have been few different denominational congregations organized.

BUILDINGS. During this period there have been many changes in buildings. Some have been remodeled, others replaced, and some abandoned. For instance, in 1892 the little Quaker church north west of West Liberty was remodeled and rededicated. A new building was erected by the Roman Catholics at Sainte Marie and dedicated in 1891. In 1895 the old Baptist church that had been one of the original buildings erected at West Liberty, fell to the ground. It was never replaced. A second church was built there by the Methodist Protestants. As the population of the village decreased, and the older members of the con-

gregation passed away, it was abandoned, leaving only the Methodist Episcopal organization. Some of the congregations in the rural districts have discontinued as strict denominational groups and have instituted union services . The reported membership of all the churches in the county for 1926 (the latest figures available) was approximately the same as in 1916.

ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE CHURCH. By 1890 the Ladies Aid Society had become regularly organized part of a number of churches. Through a variety of programs they were assisting in the financial obligations and were meeting a social need. The young people through out the county had organized Christain Endeavor societies and Epworth Leagues. A few of these are still in existence, but most of them seem to have been discontinued. The Sunday Schools have continued to exist, except when the conditions of the roads prevent attendance. The plan of service has been changed. An international series of lessons, outlined and organized to cover a given period of Bible history, has been adopted in many of the churches. Those in attendance have been organized into primary, intermediate and adult groups and use lesson leaflets arranged accordingly.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT was conducted through the influence of the church, the prohibition party, and the woman's Christain Temperance Union. In 1877, it was said, "The temperance movement moves with vigor and good results. But not until April, 1908 was the county voted dry by a vote of 2 to 1.

LUMBERING

1890-1938

MILLS AND FACTORIES. During the earlier years of this period the lumber business was as yet of considerable importance. Throughout the county there were numerous saw mills, most of them using steam power. When a stream was not available, a pond was dug to supply water needed. According to the news items for 1890 and the following years, thousands of railroad ties, carloads of piling, and millions of feet of lumber were being shipped from the county annually. Some manufacturing was being done in the county. In Newton, J.W.Brooks was in charge of a hoop-pole factory which kept a number of men busy six days of the week, regardless of weather. S.K. Cooper was operating a cooper shop and making barrels. W. P. Wheeler was operating a planing mill and manufacturing the Midge fanning mill. Barker and Printz were dealing in lumber, sashes, doors, and blinds. Ostendorfs were operating a spoke factory. Two stave factories making staves of different types were in existence in Willow Hill. Similar industries and lumber yards existed in Hidalgo, Rose Hill, Hunt City, Yale, Sainte Marie, Advance and Wheeler. As a result much of the original forest has been cleared away. Some of the land has been used for agricultural purposes and some left to return to forest. In 1916 some of the smaller logs were being shipped out of the county to paper and excelsior mills.

LUMBER YARDS. In Newton the lumber business is

of considerable significance yet to-day. Three yards are owned by W.P.Wheeler and Son, A.C.Bolander, and Elmer Townsend. W.P.Wheeler and Son on East Washington Street have the oldest business. In September, 1937 they celebrated their fifty-third anniversary by open house in a newly constructed office. In the new building are exhibits of a number of different kinds of wood actually in use - in the floor maple, white oak, and red oak and in the walls panels of red gum, cypress, ponderosa pine, fir and knotty pine. The outside of the building is covered with asbestos shingles shaped to resemble oak clapboards and with standard cement shingles. All of the lumber is brought to this yard from a distance in car load lots. The redwood comes from California, the red cedar shingle from Washington, the hard maple from Michigan, and other species from Arkansas and Tennessee. A few miscellaneous articles such as paints are brought in by truck. Four men are employed regularly. The materials are sold to the people of the surrounding community.

A.C.Bolander's yard and mill is located near the railroad in the southern part of Newton. Bolander is handling logs that come from the surrounding community. He has been in the lumber business for thirty-four years and has been at his present location for nineteen years. Originally all of his shipping was done by rail. Now all is by truck. Approximately fifty per cent of the logs handled come from within the county. Some are brought by men sent to make purchases and some are brought by those who have the logs for sale. Approximately twenty-five

per cent of the lumber is sold locally, twenty-five per cent is railroad and industrial lumber, and the remainder is high grade lumber shipped commercially for furniture, implements and similar articles. The species most used are oak, gum, cottonwood, and soft maple. The shipments are made to factories in Chicago, Louisville, Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Cincinnati. During the depression the mill ran on a part time schedule. But during the last three years work has been in progress steadily - six men working six days per week. During the winter if raw material for regular work is not available, the men are employed in making crates for apples, chickens, or for the pottery plant at Robin - son. Electricity is used as a source of power.

Elmer Townsend's mill and yard was placed at its present location on Route 33 in the eastern part of Newton about five years ago. He, too, uses some logs of local origin but many of them are brought from neighboring counties. The lumber is about half hardwood. Much of it is used locally for building purposes. Some is sold for furniture, some for bridges, railroad ties, and ear stock. The mill, using steam power, has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. In the summer of 1937 there are twenty-five men employed.

BOX AND BASKET FACTORY. Another user of the forest products is the Box and Basket Factory just a block to the south of West Washington Street on Walnut Street. This factory was opened on December 1, 1931. It uses sycamore, cottonwood, gum, elm, and maple. Logs

are brought by truck from within the county and from - the neighboring counties. By the use of electric power the logs are converted into lumber suitable for use in boxes and baskets. During the winter berry boxes are made. They are used not only locally, but in all parts of the United States. Some are shipped as far as Montana and Wyoming. In the summer and the fall bushel baskets and tomato baskets are manufactured. These are used in Illinois and Indiana. When for any reason the regular work is slack the regular employees make veneer for furniture. The number of employees vary with the season's demand - sometimes as few as twenty-five and sometimes as many as eighty-five. Except in very busy seasons they work in two shifts - from 6 A.M. to 2 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 9:30 P.M'. In very busy seasons the machinery is kept going continuously by three shifts. Wages paid - some by a straight wage and some by the piece - are said to be a little higher then are usually paid for this work.

MANUFACTURING 1890-1938

ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH FACTORIES. In November, 1890 a group of citizens formed an organization and applied for a charter to manufacture aluminum. Apparently nothing was done. In December, 1890 a mass meeting of farmers and business men was called for the purpose of considering methods of bringing factories into the county. About this same time Ostendorf's spoke factory was

established. In 1891 the Newton Elevator Company was organized. The company built the Newton elevator. Feed, grains and coal were handled. About 1894 Kinsel established a small cigar factory. In 1904 consideration was given to a glove factory that was looking for a location but no agreement was reached. About this time the apple orchards began to bear fruit and evaporating and packing plants were provided to take care of the apples. In April, 1926 a Chamber of Commerce consisting of some fifty five members, was organized and attention was again turned towards factories. In May representatives of the organization made a survey trip over the southern part of the state. In December investigations of the possibilities of the Kanally-Wick Shoe Factory were made.

SHOE FACTORY. In January representatives of the Kanally-Wick Shoe Company were in Newton presenting their proposition to the people. The factory would be located where stock was subscribed locally to the amount of \$70,000. Agreements were made. In February the company procured a lot from the railroad company, facing Walnut Street. In March, 1927 the company let the contract for the erecting of a one story brick and concrete building, 150 feet long and 80 feet wide. In May they were ready to begin work. In July sixty persons were employed with a pay roll of \$2,000 per day, turning out some three hundred pairs of shoes per day. In only a little more than a year, October, 1928, the equipment and 2,350 pairs of shoes were offered for sale at auction. The machinery was moved to Casey. The building was

vacant until 1931. Since then it has been occupied by the Box and Basket Factory.

BROOM FACTORY. Factories that have provided a home market for farmers have been the broom factories. It seems probable that brooms have been made within Jasper County from the time of the earliest settlements. In the year 1883 a factory was established in Newton by business men and the Mechanic's Union with J.B. Davidson, an experienced broom maker in charge. In 1901 an advertisement called for makers of brooms who would work for half of the brooms or at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per broom. In February, 1913 the Newton Broom Factory was opened near the railroad station. By January three soliciting agents had been sent out on the road, and the business seemed prosperous. In April a large brick warehouse was erected in connection with the factory. Five years later (April 1, 1919) the frame building burned. It was at once replaced by a brick building and equipped with new machinery. But profits from the industry seem to have gradually decreased. In the spring of 1929 the factory was in the hands of receivers. In April, 1932 another was established on South Van Buren Street. In January, 1936 the original factory near the railroad was purchased by L.B. Adams, manager of a factory in Louisville. With his son, William L. Adams as manager, the factory was immediately opened. Since then work has been in progress on an average of four or five days per week. Under the new management the factory specializes in quality of product. Soliciting agents have been sent out and brooms are sold in all states from Arkansas to New England. The southern

states, especially the Carolinas have been the best market. The raw material, except for some of the better quality broom corn from Oklahoma, is brought from farms of Jasper and neighboring counties. The raw material is brought to the factory by truck. The finished product is almost all sent out by train. In the summer of 1937 thirteen individuals - four men and nine women were employed in the factory. Although the broom making industry has been in existence for a number of years, a special kind of skill is needed for doing the work. Individuals who have that skill are not so plentiful as they are for some other lines of work. As a result wages are a little higher than are usually given in this industry.

CREAMERIES

CREAMERIES. Another type of factory which has provided a market for the farmer has been the creamery. The first creamery in the state was established at Elgin in 1870. Soon after, in 1877, a notice was published concerning the sale of the Jasper County Creamery at Newton with the suggestion that it should be converted into a canning factory. In December, 1884 an announcement was made that the stock in the creamery association had all been taken by citizens of Newton. The site had been selected and the building was to begin at once. In May, of the following summer it was opened. In June, 1885 the second one in the county was opened at West Liberty. In September the following statement was published:—"Creameries are not paying institutions in southern Illinois,

due to the lack of interest on the part of the farmer. The time will come when the farmer will sell his milk just as he sells his grain." In 1886 and again in 1893 the creamery at West Liberty was running full time. In 1894 the one at Newton was again running. In October, 1896 it was destroyed by fire. In 1904 fifty-six stockholders chose a site at Sainte Marie and erected a building there. In 1906 another was built in Newton. Beginning about 1907 farmers were advised to use cream separators. In 1911 there were five creameries in the county. They were at Newton, Sainte Marie, West Liberty, Bogota, and Wheeler. In 1910 the second one had been built at West Liberty and has been in operation the greater part of the time since. In 1916 the one in Sainte Marie was burned. Another was built the following year. Since roads have been improved companies have been gathering cream from large territories by the use of trucks. In almost every village there are two or more stations buying cream. At Newton and at West Liberty creameries are in operation.

PASTUERIZED MILK. In March, 1937 Beckwith fitted a room adjoining the Ice and Cold Storage Plant for pastuerizing milk. He employs two men, and with his own truck gathers about 700 pounds of milk daily from specially selected herds of cows. The milk is pastuerized by heating it to 143⁰. On an average of 200 quarts (summer, 1937) are bottled and sold locally, daily. The remainder is made into ice cream, cottage cheese, and chocolate milk. The plant is in operation seven days in the week.

PRODUCE COMPANIES. Another type of market for farm products are the produce companies. As an illustration, there is the Bodnar Produce Company located in a large brick building north of the east side of the public square. The building was erected as a mill in 1878 and used for half a century by the Faller Brothers. The Bodnar Company uses it for an assembling place for products. To the two stations - one at Newton and one at the village of West Salem - poultry, eggs, and cream are delivered by truck from the counties of Jasper, Richland, Crawford and neighboring counties. At the assembling plants the products are loaded into a large truck and sent directly to Chicago. In the summer of 1937, on an average of 100 coops of 20 chickens each were sent per week, and from 300 to 1200 cases of eggs - the amount varying with the season. On an average, from 50 to 100 gallons of cream were sent to the creamery at West Liberty each week.

The Bowers Poultry, Egg, and Feed Company has been in business for seventeen years. They differ in that they handle eggs, poultry, and cream that farmers bring in rather than sending out for them. They are also sent to Chicago by truck. Both companies handle feed, and Bowers handles a great amount of salt, having it shipped in by the car load. Reference to the list of business establishments in the different villages shows that almost every general store buys these same products and all of them ship out by truck.

NEWTON 1890-1938

POPULATION. From 1890 to 1920 was the period of most rapid growth of Newton. The increase in population was from 1428 in 1890 to 2083 in 1920. In 1887 by popular vote city government was adopted with the mayor council form of government. In 1889 a vote to return to village government was defeated. Many of the conveniences that the people enjoy to-day were introduced during this period.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS. Street lights were first mentioned in 1883 when two lamps - probably oil lanterns - were placed at the crossings of the Illinois and Indiana Southern Railroad on Van Buren and on Lafayette Streets. A news item of May, 1896 notes that the city council appointed Park Needham as lamp lighter. In February, 1890 six lamps were purchased in Olney. These, too, were probably oil lamps. They were placed at Barker's lumber office, at the corner of Washington and Walnut streets, at the Illinois and Indiana Southern Railroad station, on Jordan Street east of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad, at the old Franke Drug Store building, and at Love's corner on Van Buren Street. Two more were to be obtained for the western part of the city.

LIGHT PLANT. The need of electric lights had been suggested often. But the movement that resulted in the establishment of a system originated in 1892. In June of that year James Taylor of Chicago and J.J. Keavin, the

mayor of Newton forwarded an application for a charter for the Newton Electric Light Company to Springfield. A system was not immediately established. A year later in June, 1893 a representative of the Fuel and Illuminating Gas Company of Indiana was in Newton advertising his system. The greatest advantage claimed for it was that gas was cheaper as a fuel than either coal, wood, or electricity. But his system was not installed. It was in June, 1894 that the announcement was made that bonds were being issued to finance the building of a municipally owned lighting plant. By September, 1894 the plant was completed. A number of citizens came together at the plant to witness the first turning on of the lights. For the streets, arc lights were used. When the carbon was neglected the streets were in darkness. By March, 1896 sixty lights had been installed - thirty in the streets, and thirty in the business houses and residences. In November a comment noted that a new dynamo and more incandescent lamps were needed for homes, offices and business houses. In June, 1898 the city bought a new dynamo with a capacity of 1000 lights. By September it was installed and ready for use. By December the number of lights had been increased to 750. But at this time and for several years to come the current was provided only during the night, and was used only for lights.

ELECTRIC POWER. In October, 1913 the following comment appeared in the Newton Press:- "A day current of electricity would have been very nice yesterday and if one could be installed it could be used in the

shops to move machinery and in homes in doing laundrying carpet cleaning etc." In 1914 proposals were made concerning the installing of a new dynamo and providing a current for power. This raised a question as to the possibility of using water power. In June, 1901 Thos. Waltz had made a plea for utilization of the water power that at one time had turned a grist mill, a saw mill, and a carding machine. At that time there had been a dam in use. It had been constructed as early as the fifties or sixties. There had always been the difficulty in keeping it in condition in time of floods. Due to the type of soil the bank of the river gave way at the end of the dam and cave-ins followed. In response to the proposal, an engineer was invited to study the situation and give his opinion concerning the situation. As a result of his study, he pronounced it impractical unless a containing wall were built along the river to make it narrow. The cost of doing this, he concluded, would exceed the profit. By 1917 the new dynamo had been installed. A day current was made available for both lights and power. In 1920 the plant was enlarged and improved. In 1937 from ninety to ninety-five per cent of the homes in Newton were equipped for light and power. The plant was also furnishing power for the rural community for a distance of about three miles south of the city.

WATER. In 1890 all water used in the homes of Newton was obtained from wells or cisterns. As early as 1887 progressive citizens had urged the construction of water works. In 1891 two plans were proposed - one that

a local stock company be organized and granted a franchise by the city, and the other that the city assume responsibility for the plant. But years passed before any thing was done. Destructive fires made more evident the need of city water. In September, 1891 the decision was made to dig two large wells in the court house yard. They were to be circular in shape and fifteen feet in diameter - one at the northeast and one at the southwest corner of the yard. At first, results were discouraging. At a depth of fifty-eight feet there was no water. But two weeks later at a greater depth, an estimate placed the amount at seventy-five barrels. This, however, was considered only a temporary measure. The agitation for water works continued. In July, 1892 an estimate was made of the probable cost. In 1893 the question before the city council was "water works or lights, which?" The answer was "Both!". In July, 1894 Mayor Keavin announced that he expected to have a six inch pipe from the river around the square, capable of furnishing 500,000 gallons of water daily by September 12 - the day appointed for the completion of the light plant. The system was not large but it was sufficient to extinguish fires, settle the dust, and clean the public buildings. A slight delay was occasioned by the caving in of the ditch between the power house and the square. But by September pipes, plugs, and hydrants were being installed from the river around the square and toward the Peoria, Decatur, and Evansville Railroad. In 1907 some improvements were in progress and the suggestion was made that a filter be

provided. But again years passed before this was done. In August, 1908 a new concrete intake was built on a south bank of the river. It was cistern shaped, ten feet in diameter, twelve feet deep, and extended three feet below the bed of the river. In November, 1917 a citizen called attention to the advantages to be gained from a whole new plant for light, power, and water located near the railroad. In July, 1918 a notice was published that a contract for the erection of a power house for the light and water system had been let to W.P. Wheeler and Son. In March, 1924 the announcement was made that Newton was to have a filtration system consisting of a settling tank and provisions for chemical purification. It was to be built near the river on city owned ground. In 1926 a proposal to locate the city water intake above Mt. Calvary cemetery and Rock Branch was presented to the city council. The proposal was made, also, that the slaughter house located to the north of the old wagon bridge be moved inside the city limits and undergo inspection. In August, 1926 the chlorinator, pumps, and other machines had been ordered, and the boxes for the meters had been installed. In July, 1928 new water mains were being provided, six new fire hydrants were installed, and four drinking fountains - one at each corner of the square - were in place. Further improvement, added in December, 1928 consisted of a new electric motor driven pump for driving the water through the mains. Steam prime movers are used for running the machinery. The plant now has a capacity of 880,000 gallons of water in twenty-four

hours. If the water in the river seems to be getting to a low level, a temporary dam is constructed by the use of sand bags, and four or five times as much as is needed is available. The present location of the plant has been cared for in a way that makes it one of the most attractive spots in the city.

SEWER SYSTEM. The providing of city water necessitated some plans for a sewer system. The proposal that a system be financed by the county paying half and the city paying half received little response. In 1909 the State Board of Health recommended sceptic tanks, in the absence of a sewer system, as the best means of taking care of the sewage. In this same year bonds were voted for improving the water works and the light plant. As a part of the improvement, a sceptic tank was constructed in southwest Newton on Walnut Street. In 1910 another was constructed for the Hersh block; in 1911 several others were provided. In January, 1926 the following comment was made:- "The waterworks have been in for more than thirty years. In the meantime the only sewers are short lines and a series of tiles - built and kept up by private subscriptions of individuals and corporations - and sceptic tanks." During the last year or two, through W.P.A. projects, improvements have been made in the drainage and the general sanitary conditions.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. A destructive fire resulting in loss estimated at \$20,000 occurred. Immediately a proposal was made for the establishment of a fire limit for frame buildings, and the provisions for a 'Hook and Lad-

Company'. On May 29, 1880 a call was made for those interested in the organizing of a fire company to meet at the court house at sun down. In June, 1886 the editor of the Newton Press again expressed the opinion that there should be a fire limit established and all frame buildings should be moved from the square. But not until May 22, 1895 that the following notice appeared:-"A fire company was organized Monday night under the auspices of the city council. The city will be asked to furnish rope, ladder, axes etc.; also for a fire alarm bell to be placed on the square so as to be accessible when needed. In June money received for watering of lawns and gardens was used to buy uniforms. In February 1896 headquarters were"moved to the building directly north of the Brooks house" which was free of rent. The alarm bell was also in place. In January, 1903 a fire originating in the Evans house was said to be the most destructive that had occurred since the one in 1880. This was followed by the establishment of a fire limit for all frame buildings. In May, 1904 a contract for the building of a city hall was let. The fire department was to use one division of the new building for its equipment. In September, 1915 the citizens owning automobiles were requested, in case of fire, to assist the members of the department in getting to the fire. Since then equipment has been acquired that makes provision for the members.

GAS FOR FUEL. In July, 1931 the city council adopted a gas ordinance granting a franchise to the Illinois Gas Company . Gas was to be piped from the fields

at Lawrenceville. The rate was to be \$1.25 for the first 1,000 cubic feet, 75 cents per thousand for the next 6,000 cubic feet, and 50 cents per thousand for allover 8,000 cubic feet, with a minimum charge of \$1 for service. Soon the report came that the Illinois Gas company was in the hands of a receiver, but that business would continue without interruption. In September, 1932 nothing had been done although the agreement was that the work was to have been started within a year. Another ordinance was passed repealing the franchise. As yet the city has no gas for fuel.

ICE PLANT. During the first fifteen or twenty years of this period, individuals stored their ice just as they had done during the earlier periods. In June, 1892 Kinsel advertised: "Clearest and purest ice, gathered from above the dam on the river." In December of the same year news items reported ice on the river and on the mill ponds more than six inches thick. "Several persons are storing ice for use next summer." In July, 1901 the editor of the Newton Press suggested "Newton needs an ice plant, for making ice for local use and for shipping to surrounding towns." The suggestion was repeated in 1902. In January, 1903 large amount of ice from six to ten inches thick was being cut from the river and ponds. In June, 1906 "Newton needs an ice plant to keep the labor and profit that now goes elsewhere, at home." In June, 1910 the announcement was made: "The Newton ice plant is now in operation, running night and day, using four men in two shifts." In 1915 both the ice

plant and the coldstorage plant connected with it were enlarged. The storage plant now has a capacity of 50000 bushels. In 1937 the capacity of the ice plant was 20 tons every twenty-four hours. Thoroughly filtered city water was used in making the ice. On an average of from eight to ten men were employed the entire year. By the use of a wagon and a truck ice was delivered in the city. By the use of trucks it was delivered between Newton and Olney, Newton and Casey, Newton and Wheeler. In addition a great deal of ice was sold from the platform to individuals who call for ice for themselves and neighbor.

WALKS AND STREETS. By 1903 many of the plank walks of Newton had been replaced by brick. In 1904 concrete walks were built around the square and to the entrances of the court house. Since then they have been extended to all parts of the city. In 1895 the proposal to macadamize the streets around the square received attention, but the financial conditions prevented anything being done. In May, 1897 according to a news item, the question of paving the public square with hard brick had been under discussion for ten years. "It now needs brick gravel or sand - Which?" Apparently it was paved soon after this. In May, 1898 gravel was placed on Washington street from the square to the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1902 the question of paving was again foremost. In 1910 the old wooden bridges within the city limits were replaced by concrete ones. Finally in 1911 the contract was let for paving six blocks. In 1914 a special assessment was made for further paving. In 1922, 1925,

and in 1927 many of the streets that had not been paved were oiled. In 1937 a number of the streets were reworked and oiled. In 1936, due to the increase of traffic, the streets north and east of the court yard were widened.

BUSINESS HOUSES. The replacing of the frame buildings around the square with brick ones was continued. In 1900 attention was called to the completion of the new hotel on the north side of the square. In 1903 the Hersh block and the Franke brick on the west side of the square were under construction. In 1905 a three room two story structure was being erected on the south side. In 1907 O.S.Scott was having his building completed. In 1910 and 1911 the Dorn-Kasserman-Shup-Garnier block was under construction. Other business buildings have been built just off the square. During the last decade a different type has appeared in the service stations.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS. The increasing population necessitated improvements and additions to the school facilities. In January, 1899 steam coils were attached to the furnace as an experiment in heating the two lower rooms of the building. In June, 1904 the system was extended to all of the rooms. By 1911 the city water had been piped into the building and bubbling fountains replaced the old drinking cup. A movement for a new high school building was started by the proposal to erect a township high school. In 1904 one of the high school students gave a Thanksgiving oration favoring it. In January, 1905 a meeting was called at Dr.Burton's office to

discuss the possibilities . A committee was appointed to obtain further information. In April, 1908 the proposal was brought to a vote, but was defeated 276 to 246. Discussions continued and the need increased. In 1919 the vote was cast favoring a community high school. 89 square miles of territory and 150 students - 84 of them coming from outside the city limits, were included. The building erected at the west end of Washington street, is in every respect modern. In 1922 it was ready for use. The enrollment for the first session was 252. During the summer the grade school building was remodeled. The third story of the original building was removed and that part of the structure made to conform with the second addition that had been built about thirteen years earlier. The first addition and also an additional building that had been provided for the surplus in 1920 were removed.

PARK. As early as 1882 attention was called to the fact that "Other towns are buying and laying off parks. Should not Newton imitate them?" In the autumn of 1890 Judge A.M. Peterson, a former resident of Newton, passed away, at Charleston. In his will he left to the city of Newton several thousand dollars to be used toward the purchasing and improving of a public park. In April, 1901 the voters were asked to choose a site. The choice was to be one of the following locations:- the Schifferstein tract east of town, Garnier and Albright tract a little more than three blocks west of the square the Wheeler land west of the city limits, or the Frather tract northwest of the city. The choice favored by the

voters was the Schifferstein tract of twenty eight acres. It is a beautiful spot on the south bank of the river. It was dedicated July 4, 1902. Improvements by way of paths lights, pavilion, and drives have made it a desirable location for picnics and celebrations.

RECREATION. The recreational activities that originated during the earlier period continued into this one. Among those that have been mentioned in the news items was a chataqua reading course organized in 1892. A musical program featuring the phonograph was sponsored by one of the Young People's Societies. Stereoptican views were shown. In 1907 an ordinance was passed fixing the license fee for a five cent theater. From 1917 to 1920 lyceum and chataqua programs were presented. During this time fraternal organizations were at their most popular. In 1914 a writer expressing his thoughts concerning the activities of the time, in verse wrote:- "It seems to me now, though a little bit hazy, That all our people are becoming lodge crazy." The opera house was remodeled and dramas and musical programs were presented. In 1917 a Woman's Club was organized. Among the activities which it sponsored was a Boy Scout's Club. A Junior Woman's Club was organized. Later a Book Club was formed. In 1929 a Chamber of Commerce was active and in 1930 a Rotary Club. In 1928 the talking movie was introduced. In the same year a Girl Scout Club was formed and the Boy Scouts were reorganized. Since 1929 there have been the 4 H Clubs for both girls and boys. In 1931 the miniature golf course was providing recreation for leisure time. In

1933 a Civic Club was organized. For the high school students the well equipped gynasium and auditorium of the new building give opportunity for choice of a wide range of activities.. Other organizations of professional nature have received mention. Newspapers, books and musical instruments are more numerous in almost all of the homes.

KU KLUX KLAN. In January, 1923 the Olney Times reported a Ku Klux Klan organization with a membership of forty-eight, in existence in Newton. On the morning of January 27 hand bills advertising a meeting of the organization were found distributed throughout the city. A free lecture explaining the purpose of the Klan was given by the Reverend J.F.McMahan of Mattoon. In March four members of the organization appeared at one of the churches - hooded and robed - and presented the minister with ten dollars and a note explaining why they were giving it. They then disappeared in automobiles without revealing their identities. In August the Reverend J.W. Richards of Marshall spoke concerning the purpose of the Klan. On the following Saturday night there was the initiation of new members two miles southwest of Newton. In November a group, hooded and robed, appeared at the Baptist church and presented the minister with a sum of money - the amount was not revealed. In December a fiery cross was erected in front of the Hotel Annex, their head quarters. In July, 1924 a lecture on the public square was followed by a parade and a program at the fair grounds.

MINING 1890-1938

COAL. Apparently the only mineral deposits in sufficient quantities to encourage mining are the coal. In 1890 coal mined locally was a small part of that handled by coal dealers. In 1900 dealers were asking that it be screened. At that time the report was that the mines around Newton were turning out thousands of dollars worth of coal every year. In July, 1902 O.S. Scott sunk a shaft on his farm. In September, McKinley opened a mine on Brush Creek. In November, Louis Kinsel sunk a shaft southeast of the city. At a depth of from 18 to 26 feet a vein approximately 37 inches thick was discovered. In 1903 coal was being mined on a half dozen farms. In 1906 there again seemed danger of a coal famine.

LEASING. At different times companies have organized and done some leasing of land for the purpose of prospecting for coal. In November, 1917 Robert W. Miller of California and A.B. Sailing leased 650 acres near Willow Hill. The land owners were promised ten cents per ton for all coal mined. In 1922 the Newton Coal Company organized to work on the Fithian estate near Brush Creek. About this same time a ridge on the McKinley farm was leased and a strip mine was worked with a Diesel engine. In August, 1932 Joe Jourdan and Sons from Springfield opened a mine on the Colmore Harris farm near Brush Creek.

PRESENT PRODUCTION. According to the Illinois Blue Book, in 1934 there were two mines being worked in Jasper County, employing 9 men and producing 280 tons.

GAS AND OIL

1890-1938

PROSPECTING. Interest in possible gas and oil deposits were aroused as early as 1895. At that time a farmer by the name of Morris was drilling for water and struck a pocket of gas at a depth of 120 feet. After several weeks, Morris had it piped into the house and used it for cooking purposes. In December, 1901 H.C.Davidson went to Indiana to secure subscriptions to the Jasper County Mutual Oil, Gas, and Coal Company. About 1,000 of the 2,500 shares were sold at \$10 each. The company proposed to drill 1,000 feet at a cost of one dollar a foot, probably on the farm of Morris. In September, 1902 the Fidelity Gas, Oil, and Coal Company was formed and did some prospecting for oil and coal. In May, A.J.Coleman, drilling on the farm of Morris near Hidalgo, struck gas at a depth of 85 feet strong enough to throw a blaze of twelve feet into the air.. A casing was driven shutting off the gas and prospecting for coal continued. In March, on this same farm at a depth of 380 feet a current of gas was struck which was strong enough to blow a drill out of the well. Gas was said to be found on the farm of A.J.Lowe also. About the same time a test well was drilled about one-half mile north of West Liberty. Interest was aroused by the reported oily appearance of the water on the Kellum farm near the Amity school building.

EARLY LEASES. During the year 1906 wells were opened in the neighboring counties -especially in Clark

Crawford and Cumberland Counties. Leasing the land for the privilege of drilling was immediately begun in Jasper County. In March a list of thirty-two farms were reported as leased in the neighborhood of Yale, Hidalgo, and in the Dark Bend. Later twenty-one were made in Willow Hill, Smallwood and Crooked Creek Townships. A list of thirty-six was reported in April from the area south of Newton. In May thirty-four were leased in Wade and Crooked Creek Township by the Fisher Oil Company, and as many more were reported for the northwestern part of the county. During June thirty-six were made west of Newton, and about sixty in the southern part of the county. In July fifty others were listed for the northwestern and the southeastern parts of the county. But there was no drilling. In November, 1907 following a meeting at the court house to discuss the feasibility of organizing a home company for drilling, there was a meeting of the stock holders of the Fithian-Lee Oil Company. In 1908 a test well was placed on the G.Wiman farm near Yale. The report was that oil was found, good in quality but only a small amount.

DRILLING. In the neighboring counties successful drilling continued. There are a few reports of wells drilled in Jasper County. In January, 1914 David B. Crews of Effingham was in the county attempting to lease 10,000 acres - 2500 of them en bloc. In April, 1914 reports indicated that the Trexler well near Latona was producing oil in paying quantity. In 1924 drilling in Smallwood Township was continued to a depth of more than 2,000 feet

without success. In January, 1926 two wells were being drilled in Grandville township - one was two miles north east of Palmersburgh, the other on the A. Leamon farm by the Hickory school building. In the first one, at a depth of 700 feet oil in small quantities was discovered. In January, 1935 a news item noted that drilling had been in progress on the Klier farm near Kedron for several years, but that no signs of oil had been found. In August 1936 drilling was in progress near Hunt City.

RECENT LEASES. In 1936 there was a great deal of testing for oil in ten southern counties - among them was Jasper. Small holes were drilled to a depth of fifty feet and tests with a seismograph followed. As one of the results of successful drilling in neighboring counties, leasing has been conducted in Jasper County on a scale more extensive than that during that of the earlier period. In the spring of 1938 officials reported that practically all of the land in the county was leased.

PIPE LINES. In October, 1936 the Gulf Pipe Line Company, a Subsidiary of the Gulf Refining Company was laying a second pipe line across Jasper County, paralleling the line laid several years earlier from Oklahoma and Texas to Pittsburgh. During the late summer of 1937 the B & M Construction Company, a Subsidiary of the Pure Oil Company laid a pipe line from the fields around Noble to Martinsville, crossing Jasper County.

RECENT DRILLING. Beginning in August, 1937 drilling on the farm of Harvey Isley near Gila was carried to more than three thousand feet without success.

WARS

EARLY WARS. Fortunately for Jasper County she has been far from all of the battle grounds of war. But distance has not prevented her doing all, and more, than has been asked of her in time of war. When the Mexican War was fought population was, on an average only six persons per square mile. Yet some volunteered. At the beginning of the Civil War population was, on the average fourteen per square mile. Many answered the call for volunteers. From Granville township, it is said the number of volunteers exceeded the number of voters. The county was well represented in Company D of the 8th Illinois Infantry, Company F and Company I of the 11th Illinois Infantry, Companies A, D, H, K, F, and Y of the 38th Illinois Infantry - Company H being almost entirely composed of Jasper County men - Company K of the 130th Infantry, Company I of the 143 Infantry, and Company B of the 155th Infantry - another company composed almost entirely of Jasper County men. The county was also well represented in Company L of the 5th Cavalry. In 1860, Newton had a population of about 300. The women of the village organized and prepared such materials as they had at hand and such others as could be obtained from the merchants, for the men in camp. Ten years after the war closed, the first county soldier's reunion was called. At the second meeting in 1887, 307 soldiers registered. The report was that there were then in the county

279 veterans of the Mexican and the Civil wars drawing pensions to the amount of \$8,881.50 per month. In 1877 a citizen of Jasper County suggested a militia should be organized. On January 12, 1881 the following item was published:- "The militia in the county is about full and will be sworn in on next Friday." Since then they have responded to a number of calls.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR. Then came the brief Spanish American War. In May, 1898 a regiment of volunteers for the 19th district was organized from men of Newton and Olney and the surrounding communities. During the short period they were in camp, many of the letters written home to relatives and friends were made public through the newspapers.

WORLD WAR. When the United States entered the World War, some men volunteered immediately. Throughout the war and the depressions that have occurred since the war, those who remained at home contributed most liberally. Between May and October, 1917 the Liberty Loan quota of \$95,000 was oversubscribed to \$105,000. In July 1917 a chapter of the Red Cross was organized in Newton, and was assisted by groups formed in the villages. By November 19 sweaters, 13 scarfs, and a number of socks and wristlets were ready for shipment. Others were soon completed. A group of girls of West Liberty netted \$300 from plays given at various places. Of this, \$150 was used by the group at West Liberty for buying materials such as yarns with which to work. The remainder was divided between the groups at Wakefield and at Bogota. In

November, 1917 at a meeting conducted at the court house a committee was selected to raise \$3,000 for assisting the Young Men's Christian Associations in connection with the camps. In December, 1917 the Committee of the Council of defense was organized - the aim being to promote patriotism, combat disloyalty, encourage good citizenship, make clear the cause of war, and bring home to the people their patriotic duties. In July, 1918 the organization of the Jasper County Emergency War Labor Administration was effected to have charge of the unemployment, and the pledges of the unemployed to give a certain number of days to producing and gathering farm products needed by the government.

By July, 1918 the local board of Jasper County had inducted 282 men into service. In addition scores had enlisted in the navy, the marines, and the army. In the meantime several girls had entered the hospitals in training as nurses. The roll of honor of deceased ex-service men and women of Illinois, published in 1929, includes for the World War the following names and dates of death:-

Adams, Harold B.	1919	Lambird, John (not given)	
Beard, Ernest W.	1919	Leamon, James Bruce	1918
Booker, Wm. H.	1918	Mars, Frank R.	1918
Bush, Henry	1918	Marshall, Harry C.	1927
Bush, Ivory	1918	Martin, Thomas J.	1924
Clagg, Joseph D.	1918	Maxwell, Herman L.	1918
Cormican, Fred D.	1918	Michl, Eugene	1917
Elston, Edward H.	1924	O'Dell, Eugene	1924
Fuson, Glen E.	1918	Sample, Carl	1918
Halterman, Roy	1919	Sutton, Ralph E	1918
Hill, Marion	1922	Spraggins, Alexander	1921
Holt, Wm. E.	1918	Watt, Don	1922
Keeler, Wm. H. (not given)		Whightsel, Terry D.	1918
Kibler, Leroy C. (not given)		Woods, Jeff. Raymond	1918
Klug, Edward	1918	Yoder, Lewis C.	1921
Kacer, Elda R. (not given)			

READJUSTMENTS FOLLOWING THE WORLD WAR

PROBLEMS. In Jasper County, as in every other community, there have been during the years since the World War, the problems of readjustment. For some who returned from service, there has been the problem of obtaining employment. The outstanding occupation is agriculture and almost all of the work is done with machines. During the period there have been some unfavorable seasons when crops have been almost total failures. The situation has been further complicated by the unemployment situation that has resulted from the general economic situation the world over.

LOCAL ASSISTANCE. As early as 1920 a Jasper County Mutual Relief Association was in existence. The membership fee was two dollars. The dues were twenty-five cents. The Association reserved the privilege of making assessments. During the year, 1920 three assessments were made; in 1921 only one was necessary; During 1923 three were made and dues were increased. By 1931 a welfare committee was active. In January a store of used clothing and other necessities was conducted on the west side of the square. The public was asked to donate any articles that could be used. Efforts were made to assist individuals in helping themselves. By the close of February \$679 had been paid for cutting and hauling wood. 155 cords had been sold, and 150 cords were ready for sale. In September, 1932 a Relief Sewing Auxiliary was organized. The County Welfare Association was still in exist-

existence in 1932 and was providing work for the needy a at \$1.25 per day. The rule had been that all must be offered work before given relief.

GOVERNMENT LOANS. As a result of the drought during the summer of 1930 almost all crops were failures. Applications were made for government loans. In February, 1931 notice was published that the application forms to be used were available at either of the banks . By January, 1932 V.A.Jones, sealer for the Jasper County Corn Loan Board had sealed 9,000 bushels of corn in 12 loans and had 4 more loans to seal. The cost on 1,000 bushels of corn was \$2.50 to the sealer, 25 cents notary fee, and 6 per cent interest for the number of days the money was borrowed. In all, this meant a government loan of \$1800 in the county. In January, 1934 loans were made on corn at 45 cents per bushel, with interest at 6 per cent until August 1, 1934. To those who had feed, aid in procuring cattle from the drouth stricken area was given. Some took advantage of the proposals made by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. In July, 1936 a report credits Jasper County as having received rental and benefit payments for the wheat program of \$7,771.59; and payment on the corn and hog plan of \$251,220 during the three years the act was in force.

STATE AND FEDERAL AID. During the year, 1932 the state of Illinois set up a relief agency, thinking that within six months the counties would resume the responsibility. But at the end of six months the period was extended to eighteen months, and at the end of that

time to three years. By December, 1933 the Civil Works Administration was providing funds for projects that had approved and men were being employed at forty cents per hour for thirty hours per week. By the middle of December 324 men had been employed on projects for improving the court house, for improving the drainage system of Newton, and in constructing a septic tank. During January Peterson Park was equipped with lights, and roads in some parts of the county were improved. In March the school buildings at Newton, at West Liberty, and at St. Marie were repaired, and the streets of Wheeler were graveled. By February the number of men employed had been reduced twenty per cent. But again in the following winter there were many unemployed in need. In December 125 men were at work on relief projects receiving a wage sufficient to cover their relief budgets. By the summer season the number unemployed had been reduced to the extent that closing the employment bureau seemed advisable. The remaining cards were sent to Effingham. On January 1, 1935 the office was again reopened and the county was allotted \$5,270 for relief during the month. By fall there were five employees in the office, and the work was continued throughout the winter, with temporary closings from time to time due to lack of funds. In April it was announced that preparations were being made to close the office again, and to continue disbursements through the I.E.R.C. All who were offered work and refused to accept were dropped from the rolls. By the middle of May the W.P.A. force was reduced seven per cent. During

the summers of 1936 and 1937 a number of men were employed through the use of W.P.A.funds, improving the roads.

CAMPS. Other provisions have been made by the federal government in the form of camps. In 1921 the war department provided a Citizen's Military Camp at Camp Grant from July 21 to August 20. All expenses of the individual were paid - including subsistence quarters, uniforms, equipment, laundry service, medical and dental attention, Jasper County was entitled to send five young men. In 1926, 23 - 186 per cent of her quota- were accepted at Camp Custer. In 1929 the county's quota was increased to 15. In 1934, 15 men went to Jefferson Barracks for preliminary training before being transferred to the permanent forest corps. In January, 1936, 8 more were accepted.

PENSIONS. Further assistance has been given by the state and nation through pensions. In January, 1936 the governor added his signature to a bill making a pension available to those who have reached the age of 75 and are without any means of support. The bill provides for the payment of \$30 per month - half to be paid by the state and half by the federal government. In July 1936 the bill was approved by the federal government. It went into effect April 1, 1936. A report made in August, 1936 credits 126 persons in the county as receiving on an average of \$12.24 each, and 125 more claims approved. In June, 1937 461 persons were receiving on an average \$14.19.

VILLAGES

RESULTS OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. The completion of the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad was followed by the establishment of three stations and post offices between Newton and the county line, and two to the south of Newton within the county. To the north were Falmouth, Rose Hill, and Hidalgo. To the south were Boos Station and West Liberty.

FALMOUTH was laid out in 1881 by Hunt and Brock about four miles to the north of Newton. A railroad station and a post office were established, but it grew slowly. In 1902 it was credited with a population of 42. For social life, lodges were organized and a church was built by the Methodist Protestant denomination, which in 1898 was used for services. The railroad made the little village a convenient shipping center for the surrounding community. A stock yard was built and in 1931 and in 1932 a shipping association was in existence. But since the completion of the hard road, stock has been shipped by truck, and although the stock yard still is (1938) in existence, it is seldom used. The railroad no longer retains an agent. Mail is brought by rural carrier from Newton. Two general stores supply the needs of the community. Services, Sunday School, and in the summer, a Christain Endeavor Society and the Royal Neighbor lodge provide social life. Electric lights are supplied by individually owned plants.

ROSE HILL is about four miles from Falmouth. A post office located on a hill near the Embarrass River was moved about until it was given a permanent location at Rose Hill. When the railroad was completed, the village was laid out as a station. In 1882 it was made a telegraph station. At that time it was the center of the lumbering business and of Crooked Creek township. In 1893 the proposal to incorporate under village government was voted upon, but failed to carry. A second election in 1899 resulted in a tie of 38 to 38. A third in 1901 was successful. Staves, railroad ties and other lumber products were sold locally and shipped. As the forests disappeared, the land was used for agricultural purposes. It lies in the southern part of the broom corn belt of Illinois. Until the hard-surfaced roads were completed the broom corn was stored in a large warehouse until it was shipped. Since the road has been completed the corn is sent out by truck, and the warehouse has been torn away. A flour mill that at one time supplied the community with flour has been converted into a mill for grinding and storing feeds. For several years a Rose Hill Shipping Association was active. According to a report for 1928, 39 carloads of livestock were shipped. But again with the completion of the highway, shipping was done by truck and the association was discontinued. A business that is unusual in a small village is the News Stand. The Methodist Episcopal church is yet (1938) in use. The services are conducted by the Reverend Storer of Willow Hill.

HIDALGO, about a mile south of the county line seems to have been more fortunate in its location -probably because it is farther from the county seat which is also a trading center. The village was laid out in 1878 by D.C.Briggs. A railroad station, and soon after a post office were established. A hotel and a livery barn were built and other business houses were established. In 1899 a two story school building was erected. It was destroyed by fire and has been replaced by a brick building. Lodges were organized, and two churches - a Baptist and a Christian were built. Like Rose Hill it is in the broom corn belt, and has been a shipping center. It lies in the region where prospecting for oil, gas, and coal has been conducted. In 1904 it was made a center for mail delivery by the establishment of a rural route. Near by are orchards, and at one time an effort was made to prepare fruits and vegetables for market through a cannery. The village has been unfortunate in that there have been several destructive fires- three during 1903 and another in 1933. But yet (1938) there are several stores supplying the community's needs. A grain elevator is in use. The streets have been gravelled and lights are supplied by the Central Illinois Power System. The two churches are in use, and both Sunday School and Young People's meetings are regularly attended.

BOOS STATION about five miles southeast of Newton was established as a railroad station. But an agent no longer retained. There has been from the time of the location a general store in existence.

WEST LIBERTY was located in 1854. There apparently was very little development, other than a Baptist church until about 1870. When the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad was being completed into Newton, some of the men working on the railroad built homes there. In July, 1875 M. Sandefur was active in getting a station at approximately half way between Olney and Newton. When the carrying of the mail was transferred to the train, a post office was established. In 1877 D.B. Brown, through whose land the road passed, laid out the village. In 1881 the Danville, Olney and Ohio River Railroad was completed through the village to Olney. In 1883 when there was talk of a third road, the citizens contributed \$300 for helping with the survey.

LOCATION. West Liberty has been fortunate in being located in a relatively large agricultural area. No other railroad station was located to the east or west of it in the county. A ferry on the Embarrass River at Raeftown made it one of the most convenient trading centers for people living east of the river. By 1896 it had become a shipping point for products from Wakefield Bible Grove, Ingraham, and Passport.

DEVELOPMENT. About 1881 J.Q. Hitch built a grain office and a grain elevator. Later his brother C.E. Hitch joined him in the business. According to an item published in 1891, during the ten years, shipment had averaged 100,000 bushels of grain per year. In 1885 a creamery was built. It was opened in June, was running full time in December, and according to a news item

published in November, 1896, was a profitable investment in 1887 Cass Prather established a wagon shop. But Hitch added an implement shop to his business, and the wagon shop was no longer needed. About 1890 blacksmith shops were established by G.B.Delzell and T.Dickerson. In 1898 John Bennett entered the shop with Dickerson. In 1902 he bought the shop and has continued the work since (1938). In 1887 the Mallison brothers located a stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, and shoes in the village. In 1892 they built a flour mill, which they traded, in 1896, for a stock of goods at West Salem. In 1895 Marion Williams had established another general store. Since then several other companies have been engaged, from time to time, in the merchandising business. Among them have been the Cahill Brothers, Canny, Palmer, and Lollar, Markwell and Son, Curtis and Company and John Warren and Sons. In the stores there was an exchange of all types of agricultural products for desired articles of merchandise. For instance a news item credits M. Williams with shipping hundreds of gallons of black berries during the season of 1897 - shipping every day in the week except, Saturday Sunday, and Monday. In 1897 N. Lamberson and J. Hughes opened a poultry packing house, and in some seasons dressed poultry was shipped by the car load. In 1910 a second creamery was built. It was capitalized at \$4,700 by the Gilt Edge Creamery Company. In its work has been carried on almost all of the time since to (1938).

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. But development has not been confined to business houses. In 1883 a Methodist

Episcopal church built, and soon after a parsonage. In 1885 a Fox Township Sunday School Convention was called called at the little Quaker church at Bethel. In 1895 the old Baptist church which had been one of the original buildings of the village, fell to the ground. In the meantime a group of individuals not entirely in accord with the regulations of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, withdrew and built a church of the Methodist Protestant denomination. In 1898 the Methodist Episcopal denomination provided for a new parsonage. In the eighties a small frame school building was replaced by a substantial three room brick building. Out of this school has probably gone more teachers than from any other one school in the county. Through the efforts of those who have remained in the district, with Lena Wilson as secretary, a school reunion for former teachers and pupils is an annual event. Many individuals from a distance return and renew acquaintances. Early, too, in the history of the village lodges were organized - the I.O.O.F., the Rebeccas, the Modern Woodmen, the Royal Neighbors, and the Ben Hur. In 1896 the first telephone line in the county was built from Olney through West Liberty to Newton. From early in the history of the village until about 1918 the village was never without a physician, and until to-day (1938) has never been without a minister. A description of West Liberty in 1898 credits it with a population of 300, with three dry goods stores, a grocery store, an implement and harness shop, a drug store, a clothing store, a post office, a printing of-

office, two hotels, a livery barn, a dealer in lumber, a barber shop, a telephone office, a shoe shop, broom factory, a poultry house, a flour mill, a coal dump, a real estate office, a depot, two churches, and three lodges. In time businesses of other types were established. Among them were hardware stores, restaurants, butcher shops providing fresh meat daily, millinery shops, banks, garages, and service stations.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. Beginning about 1890 plank walks were built. These have since been replaced by concrete. In 1897 the suggestion was made that West Liberty and Dundas, which was only a mile distant, go together and provide for electric lights. But nothing by way of electric lights was provided until 1931. In that year the Central Illinois Power System constructed a low voltage line south from Willow Hill through West Liberty to Dundas. In 1907 the post office became a distributing center for a relatively large area. A rural route was established, with Ernest Cahill as carrier. Others who have carried the mail since then have been Edson Heidlage, Roy Leffler, and Olin Groves. As in the other villages, there has never been any protection against fire. In 1897 a fire damaged the buildings occupied by the implement shop belonging to Hitch, and the blacksmith shop belonging to G.B. Delzell to from \$2500 to \$3000. In 1919 the Woodman Hall was destroyed, and in 1921 the building occupied by the hardware store.

At times other fires have occurred. To-day (1938) there are none of the original business houses standing. About 1912 the school building was replaced by a smaller two room building. In 1928 the road from the pavement into West Liberty was graveled. About the same time the main street of the village was graveled, and since then other have been improved. The Methodist Episcopal Church, with the Reverend J.P.Tucker as minister, affords opportunity for services, and Sunday School. The members of the Ladies Aid with the assistance of other members of the community have purchased a building and converted it into a community house. They have equipped it for serving meals and for use in connection with other activities of the community.

YALE. It seems an agreement was made between the Danville, Olney, and Ohio River Railroad Company and the representatives of Granville Township to the effect that the railroad was to pass through Yale. When the railroad was completed it was about a quarter of a mile west of the village. The township refused to pay the bonds voted, and in turn the railroad officials refused to stop the trains. But in time a station and post office were established and the village grew around them. It is said the bonds were never paid.

DEVELOPMENT. In 1875 a Methodist Episcopal church was erected, and in 1881 a two story brick school building. In 1887 a hotel and livery stable were providing accommodations. About the same time J.R.Davis dug

a pond and built a mill near the railroad. In 1890 the I.O.O.F. lodge was in existence. A description of the village written in 1902 credited it with two churches, two hotels, and a blacksmith shop. In 1905 a creamery was built. Later it was converted into a poultry packing house and then into a feed mill.

Location. Yale has been fortunate in location, both in reference to natural features and to other villages. Located between Crooked Creek and North Fork, it was near valuable forests. At the same time, it was the only village of significance in the northeastern part of the county, was almost five miles from Hunt City, and was on the opposite side of both Crooked Creek and the Embarrass River from the county seat. Lumbering and the lumber yards were important until the railroad was abandoned. The clearing of the forests left a productive agricultural area. To-day (1938) there are within the surrounding community several owners of large farms who specialize in the production of stock and of hay. Among them are Marvin Huddleston whose special interest is thorough bred horses; Amos Parcel who gives his attention to cattle; the Baker Brothers who feed a great number of animals including both cattle and hogs; the Smith Brothers who likewise feed cattle; and a number of others who have dairy herds of from ten to fifteen head. At one time there were three hay barns in the village, and car loads of hay were shipped. During the last twenty-five years Schultz Seed Company has been buying the seed, the hay is fed on the farms, and the hay barns have been torn down. In addition to grain and stock the

have been torn down. In addition to grain and stock, the Wiman Brothers produce broom corn.

YALE, 1938. When the railroad was abandoned by the company, the citizens of Yale bought the section between Yale and Casey, and retained control of it until after the hard surfaced road was completed. In this way much of the business of the earlier period has been retained. Three business organizations that have been in existence there for an unusually long time are the Insurance Business by the Matheny Brothers, the Hiles Funeral Home, and the supply tanks of the Standard Oil Company. The Insurance Business was started by J.E. Matheny, the father, in 1881. In 1910 R.P. Matheny entered the business and in 1923 C.E. Matheny entered. Insurance of all kinds is handled, but the emphasis is upon farm insurance. C.E. Matheny also handles from 150 to 175 automobile license blanks each year. The Hiles Funeral was likewise established by the father and is now (1938) in possession of the son. An organization of which the community is justly proud, is the Woman's Club which recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. Each year the president and the sixty members from the village and the surrounding community plan and execute a special project. According to Mrs. Hiles Postlewait who organized the club, one of the projects was the oiling of the streets of the village. The club has bought a building, painted and repaired it, and equipped it with stage, curtain, rugs, piano, and tables. There are no fees for membership. Expenses have been taken care of by plays,

by serving meals, and by renting the building to other groups giving entertainments. At two churches - Church of Christ, the Methodist Episcopal church - services are conducted regularly as are also the Sunday School and the Young People's meetings. The original school building was replaced in 1916 by a two story frame building. It was destroyed by fire and a three room modern brick building has been built. Mail is brought from Casey on a star route, twice a day, and two rural routes go out from Yale.

HUNT CITY. About 1850 or 1860 John A. Hunt came from Cincinnati, Ohio with a small blacksmith shop and a store. He bought a farm of Joseph Cooper, located a short distance to the northeast of the present location of the village. Apparently there was some development before the railroad was built. In 1870 the I.O.O.F. lodge from Newton went to Hunt City for the initiation of members. When the railroad was completed in 1880 a station and a post office were established at the present location and named for the Hunt family. About 1882 William Parks established a hotel and soon after, a livery stable. In February, 1883 Jones and Debow had lumber on the ground for a flour mill, and received \$300 by way of assistance from the citizens. In June, 1884 a union church was established and a building built, to that date "the groves being the only place of worship." Apparently the building came into the possession of the Christian denomination. A citizen, interviewed recounted having seen the cutting of the logs, the sawing of the lumber, and the

building of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1902 by a vote of 35 to 25 village government was adopted. In 1905 moving pictures were being shown in Bowman's hall. In 1917 the Sugar Creek Creamery of Danville had established a cream station in the village for buying cream.

LOCATION. Hunt City has been less fortunate in location than have some of the other villages. Between Yale and Willow Hill and only about four miles from each, it has had a relatively small region from which to draw trade. When the railroad was removed, it was left without any connection with outside communities except by dirt roads. Mail was delivered by a star route from Willow Hill. Since the completion of the paved road, the grocery stores and the service stations have moved to the pavement.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS. (1938) The home, school, church, and Woman's Club are the centers of social life. At the Christain church a minister conducts services regularly and Sunday School is in session every Sunday. The Woman's Club - a sub-division of the Woman's Club of Newton- has been in existence three years. At meetings everytwo weeks in the town hall, the club makes provisions for meeting the needs of the community as well as for providing entertainment.

WHEELER was first platted by Mrs. Nancy J. Carter under the name of Mason. It was named for Mrs. Carter husband who died in 1861. Apparently it is well located, but has had a number of destructive fires and has grown slowly. It was incorporated about 1890.

WILLOW HILL from the time of its settlement has been of outstanding importance in the county. It was settled in 1854 as New Liberty. When the post office was established, the post master general finding that there was already a New Liberty in the state, changed the name to Willow Hill. Until a bridge was built across the river, it was a more convenient place of meeting for the people north of the river, than was either Newton or Sainte Marie. And even after the bridges were built the roads in the bottom were often impassable. In 1871 Joseph Cooper originated the Harvest Home Festival and Jubilee which was comparable to the county fair, and met annually until 1877. In 1876 New Liberty was chosen as a place of meeting of the representatives of the local granges for the purpose of organizing a county grange. It was likewise chosen as a meeting place for the discussion the building of railroads. When the railroads were completed, it was at the crossroads of the Springfield, Effingham, and Southeastern Railroad and the Danville, Olney, and Ohio River Railroad. Within a year the population doubled.

DEVELOPMENT. When New Liberty was located, the entire region was forested. According to individuals who have been interested in the history of the village for a number of years, a saw mill, a grist mill and a carding machine were built about 1860. The saw mill was owned by a Mr. Hartsell, and J. R. Schaffer from Zanesville, Ohio was foreman. The lumber most used was hickory. As part of the lumber industry, stave factories were built, one

by Phillips, another by Vest. One was for making staves for the manufacture of apple barrels, the other for the making of whiskey barrels. In 1881 a new school building was completed and in 1885 a new church. Later two other churches, a hotel, restaurants, and a livery stable were built. In 1888 T.K.Miller and J.W.Merrick were advertising for grain. Hay barns were built and car loads of hay were shipped. In 1899 the large saw mill that had been in service for a long time, and the stave factory owned by Vest were destroyed by fire.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. The first walks were of plank. They were replaced in 1910 by concrete. In 1900 the contract was let for a town hall. In 1902 the first mail route was established and Wm.Mills was appointed carrier. Early in the twentieth century there was an agitation for street lights. According to the citizens of the village, the first ones installed were gasoline lamps with time locks attached that stopped the flow of gasoline at a certain hour. The next system was a set of gasoline lanterns erected on gas pipes and cared for by the village marshall. Then a municipal light plant was provided. A contract was made to have a direct current Delco generator connected to the power lines and to series of storage batteries. The situation was further improved in 1928 when the Central Illinois Power System erected a line from Oblong to Willow Hill and then to Sainte Marie. The Eidson Park was willed to the village by the grandchildren of Dr.Eidson, on condition that the village care for the private cemetery nearby.

SAINTE MARIE. (For origin see page 16) Until the completion of the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad a stage route passed from Newton through Sainte Marie to Olney. Fortunately the Danville, Olney, and Ohio River Railroad passed through the village. This gave daily mail, passenger, freight and express service in both directions. It was completed from Kansas, Illinois to St. Marie in December, 1880, and soon after to Olney.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. In 1887 the young people of Sainte Marie organized a dramatic club which in 1892 erected a hall and in 1902 was yet active. In 1891 a new brick church was built and dedicated in May, 1894. The village has remained a religious center. The public school is taught by Catholic Sisters, and the Sacred Heart College for the preparation of missionary priests for the Catholic church is the only college in the county. This college was made possible through the generosity of Joseph Picquet, the founder of the village. In 1912 as a part of the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration, Picquet conveyed by deed to the village his home and thirty acres of land to be used by the Franciscan Sisters-Mothers Home at Springfield. At that time it was thought that it would probably be used as a hospital and an old folks home. An experiment as a hospital was not successful, and in 1927 plans were made for converting it into a college. Bernard Weldam whose death occurred about 1926 left left to the Sacred Heart Society a tract of 200 acres of forested land. With the money received from the lumber a new building was financed and

the old one remodeled making class rooms and dormitories under the direction of the Sacred Heart Fathers. The campus is a beautiful spot in the northern edge of the village. Another improvement made possible by Picquet is a five acre park in the south edge of town. It was given to the village in 1895 on condition it be improved within five years. But nothing was done until 1907 when the agreement was renewed and the spot improved. In October, 1937 the family celebrated the founding of the village. A small stone was set on the spot where Picquet and the pioneers took possession of the land, and a tree was set near by. Another individual whose life has meant much to the community was Father Virnich who served the church and community for more than fifty years, and who passed away something like a year ago.

In 1900 a Business Men's organization was formed, plank walks were replaced by brick and the proposal was made that an electric light system and water works be provided. But it was not until 1922 that a municipal light plant was established, using a Fairbanks-Morris oil burning engine. It was used until October, 1928 when the Central Illinois Power System erected a line from Oblong through Willow Hill to Sainte Marie. The water works were never established, and the village has suffered as a result of fires. In 1896 fire destroyed property evaluated at about \$3,000. In 1903 the jail burned. In 1916 the creamery was destroyed, and about 1932 the church was burned. In 1935 a new church was completed. The lumber business has always been of importance, and there are a few mills near by to-day(1938).

WHO HAS MADE JASPER COUNTY WHAT IT IS

Within a little more than a century (1920-1938) the region now included in Jasper County has been changed from one inhabited only by wild animals to one where all modern conveniences are possible. Everyone who has lived in the county and many individuals who have lived elsewhere have had some part in making her what she is to-day. Outstanding in importance in the development of the county were the pioneers. They petitioned for the formation of the county government, located the county seat, organized the government, developed the township government, located and planned villages. They cut the trees of the forests, cultivated the prairies and cleared them of the insects that were a pest to both man and beast. They blazed the trails which later became roads, petitioned for the first mail routes, established the first newspapers and the first schools, and built the first churches. They assisted in the movement for the construction of railroads, and did a great deal of the work in connection with the building of the railroads across the county. In number, by far the greater percent of them were farmers. But farmers at that time were also lumbermen, carpenters, hunters, and fishermen. Among the pioneers were a few who were lumbermen and no farmers; a few who manufactured articles for others; a few who were merchants, ministers, lawyers, doctors, and teachers.

The descendants of the pioneers and those individuals who have come into the county during more recent

years have continued the work started by the pioneers. They have made the homes more comfortable, changed the schools and the social institutions in accordance with the changing conditions; established new economic institutions; and introduced many new inventions. This change has been brought about through the utilization of the natural resources and through the assistance of many individuals living elsewhere. Many of the individuals who have had a part in making Jasper County what she is have been named in the preceeding pages, and others are named on pages

WHO IS MAKING JASPER COUNTY TODAY

As in the past, so to-day, many who are living elsewhere are helping make Jasper County what she is. During the years since about 1935 the different oil companies who have leased the land have helped the county financially. Those who own property in the county assist through the taxes they pay. Those who manufacture the many articles used in the county, and those who buy the products shipped from the county are making possible the conditions in the county. Those who in passing through stop to buy gasoline, oil, or other articles needed are helping. And those who are making laws for the purpose of bettering conditions in all counties are doing a great deal for Jasper County.

Everyone living in Jasper County is doing some thing. According to the report of the United States

Bureau (1930) the population with regard to age was distributed as follows:-

Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
Below 1,	108	97	205	25-30,	384	390	754
1 to 5,	568	541	1109	30-34,	392	382	774
6 to 9,	724	680	1404	35-44,	736	773	1509
10 to 14,	718	682	1400	45-54	720	712	1432
15 to 19,	643	577	1220	55-64	587	543	1130
20-to 24,	441	378	819	65-74	460	388	848
				Over 74	211	199	410

Of these (1930) 3025 were in school. Without these the schools, the Sunday Schools, and some other social group could not exist. Next in number come the farmers. Of the 2,177 farms in the county, (1930) 1,947 were operated by the owners and 506 by tenants. Probably third in number

Due to a mistake of the publishers, the page references for business organizations should be 183-187; for teachers, 188; for government officials, 189-190; for station agents, 106

ers. The names of those teaching in 1937-1938 are listed on page 180. Next in number come the government officials whose names are listed on pages 181, 182. The railroad agents are few in number, but important and listed on page 98. There are a few members of other professions. Among the lawyers are C.A.Davidson, A.E.Isley, Kasserman and Kasserman, and M.D.Yelvington. Among the doctors are Dr.Abscher, Dr.Franke, Dr.Martin, Dr. Robb, and Dr.Wattleworth. Among the dentists are Dr.Adam and Dr.Neil Franke, and Dr.D.H.Reiley. Among the ministers living in the county are the Reverend J.P.Tucker of West Liberty, the Reverend Storer of Willow Hill, Father Snell of Island Grove, the Reverend F.M.Latham, the Reverend Flug, the Reverend J.C.Fleshman, and the Reverend R.J. Ellis of Newton

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Of these (1930) 3025 were in school. Without these the schools, the Sunday Schools, and some other social group could not exist. Next in number come the farmers. Of the 2,177 farms in the county, (1930) 1,947 were operated by the owners and 506 by tenants. Probably third in number come the business men and women, if all types of business are included. Many of these are listed on pages 175 to 179. In addition there are the employees in some thirty or more service stations. Fourth in number are the teachers. The names of those teaching in 1937-1938 are listed on page 180. Next in number come the government officials whose names are listed on pages 181, 182. The railroad agents are few in number, but important and listed on page 98. There are a few members of other professions. Among the lawyers are C.A. Davidson, A.E. Isley, Kasserman and Kasserman, and M.D. Yelvington. Among the doctors are Dr. Absher, Dr. Franke, Dr. Martin, Dr. Robb, and Dr. Wattleworth. Among the dentists are Dr. Adam and Dr. Neil Franke, and Dr. D.H. Reiley. Among the ministers living in the county are the Reverend J.P. Tucker of West Liberty, the Reverend Storer of Willow Hill, Father Snell of Island Grove, the Reverend F.M. Latham, the Reverend Flug, the Reverend J.C. Fleshman, and the Reverend R.J. Ellis of Newton

Flug, the Reverend J.C.Flesham, the Reverend R.J.Ellis of Newton. To a number of the churches in the villages and the rural districts, ministers come into the county from elsewhere, at least once a month. Then there are the officers of the banks. According to the reports of the Newton banks for December, 1937 the officers are as follows:-

First National Bank

President,	V.O.Connor
Vice-President,	A.F.Calvin
Vice-President,	
Cashier	Wm.E.Schackmann
Asst.Cashier	D.L.Sims
Asst.Cashier	Mildred Romack
Book Keeper	Earl Dufrain

Peoples State Bank

L.F.Arnold
C.A.Davidson
A.P.Kittle
Roy McCormack
Paul Weber
Nell Schackmann
Bernard Strole

Among the farmers, the business men, and the men of the professions are those who returned from service in the World War. The names of those living in Jasper County are listed on pages 183, 184. In addition to these, and doubtless greatest in number are the many women who are caring for the homes and doing much of the social work of the community. Through the combined efforts and activities of all, Jasper County is what she is in 1938.

Due to a mistake of the publisher
the page reference for War
Veterans should be 191-192

NEWTON

1935	Smith's AUTO SUPPLY	1938	1937	ROBERT BECKWITH <i>Pasteurized Milk</i> Ice Cream - Butter - Cheese Chocolate Milk	1938
1926	Geo. L. Roberts JASPER COUNTY MOTOR CO. <i>Chevrolet Sales and Service</i>	1938		City Drug Store <i>Rexall Store</i>	
1924	C. G. McCormick NEWTON BATTERY COMPANY <i>Willard Batteries Crosley Products</i>	1938	1932	FRED PETTY	1938
	First National Bank originally THE BANK OF NEWTON 1896 - 1938		1921	Kilburn's DRUG STORE	1938
	People's State Bank originally PEOPLES BANK 1875 - 1938		1912	A. F. Calvin FARM LOAN BUSINESS	1938
				Newton Box & Basket Factory 1931 - 1938	
1926	Mabel Welker BON TON BEAUTY SHOP	1938		Newton Broom Factory W. L. Adams, Mgr.	1938
1935	Blanche Kennedy KLIER BEAUTY SHOP	1938		1927 Reese Funeral Home E. R. REESE	1938
1913	Albright's CLOTHING STORE <i>Men's and Boy's Furnishings</i>	1938		Newton Furniture Co. HOME FURNISHERS	1938
1895	Boos & Keavins Men's Furnishings Ladies' Dresses - Millinery Dry Goods - Shoes	1938		1937 City Meat Market GROCERIES	1938
1914	Kaufman Brothers <i>Men's Clothing and Furnishings</i>	1938		1920 James Crowley Groceries - Meats <i>Gasoline</i>	1938
	Ruth Danforth Sadie Russell R. & D. SHOP Ready-to-Wear Millinery - Dry Goods	1938		James R. Dial Groceries, Fresh Meats, Lunches	1938
1920	Warren & Contrell DRY CLEANERS	1938		1909 Josiah Jourdan GROCERIES	1938
1934	C. A. Field & Co. CREAMERY	1938		1925 L. D. Richards & Son <i>Groceries</i> Service Station - Cabins	1938

NEWTON

1925	Sutton's Store GROCERIES	1938	1883	W. P. Wheeler & Son LUMBER BUSINESS	1938
1928	West End Green House Plants and Evergreens Milo Youngman	1938		Mentor Democrat 1920-1938	
1920	J. F. Weber HARDWARE	1938	1865	Newton Press Lawrence E. Shup 1927 <i>Editor and Publisher</i>	1938 1938
1924	R. L. Worcester HARDWARE Electrical Appliances	1938	1910	Stanley Printing Co. Commercial Printing	1938
1937	Annex Hotel & Cafe Paul Marshall	1938		Newton Ice Plant 1927 H. O. Smith, Mgr.	1938
1936	Litzelman Hotel Russel Kelley, Mgr.	1938	1937	Bodnar Produce Co. Poultry, Eggs, Cream	1938
1936	Nifty Nook Fountain Service <i>Sandwiches and Salads</i> Paul Dufraim, Mgr.	1938	1921	BOWERS <i>Poultry, Eggs, Cream Feed, Salt</i>	1938
1936	Royal Tavern V. L. Reep	1938	1936	Russel Harrison Public Address Work Radio Repair	1938
1937	Stanley's LUNCH ROOM	1938	1913	Arndt's 5c to \$5 STORE	1938
1877	O. A. Gilmore Musical Instruments Jewelry	1938	1936	Ben Franklin Store 5c, 10, \$1, and Up	1938
1914	H. P. Lollar <i>Optometrist - Jeweler</i>	1938		J. W. Fehrenbacher 1918 VETERINARIAN 1928 EXCLUSIVE PAINT and WALLPAPER STORE	1938 1938
1904	A. C. Bolander LUMBER BUSINESS	1938	1937	B. B. Braumer <i>Wholesale</i> CANDY and TOBACCO	1938
	Newton Light & Power Plant Frank Holt, Supt.		1933	Elmer Townsend LUMBER BUSINESS	1938

FALMOUTH

1907	C. T. Kennedy Groceries Dry Goods - Hardware Poultry - Eggs - Feed Gasoline - Oil	1938	1923	H. L. Reisner Groceries Light Hardware Poultry - Eggs - Feed - Cream Gasoline - Oil	1938
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HIDALGO

1904	C. W. Coburn General Merchandise	1938	1931	Mrs. Meeker Restaurant General Merchandise	1938
1905	R. O. Davidson Groceries Poultry, Eggs, Cream	1938	1932	G. F. Reisner HARDWARE	1938
1936	Robert E. Lowe HARDWARE	1938	1928	W. E. Reisner Groceries - Ice Cream	1938
19163	C. E. Meeker GARAGE	1938			

ROSE HILL

1936	Tom Barker GROCERIES	1938	1935	M. M. Vanatto Groceries Dry Goods - Hardware	1938
1928	Harold Griffith GROCERIES	1938		Rose Hill Milling Co. 1934 Warren Spaugh, Mgr.	1938
1935	Harold A. McNees News Stand Groceries, Confectionery	1938	1928	Hugh H. Hunt BARBER	1938

WHEELER

1926	L. E. Leturno Groceries Dry Goods - Notions	1938	1926	John A. Leturno Drugs & Notions	1938
1930	Ward's Store Groceries Dry Goods - Shoes Hardware	1938	1936	John Mitchell Blacksmithing	1938
1927	Frank E. Hannah Poultry, Eggs, Cream, Feed	1938		Jesse Stroud Garage - Service Station	
				Winnifred Davis Feed Grinding	

SAINTE MARIE

Rose Mary Dress Shop <i>Dresses and Millinery</i> <i>Our Specialties</i> Rose & Mary Spitzer 1935-1938	La Vogue Beauty Shop <i>Services Reasonable</i> 1935 Blanche Chapman 1938	
	1935 Ed. Barthelme 1938 Groceries, Dry Goods, Poultry, Eggs	
Ablinger & Kirts Hardware & Garage 1919-1938	1905 Sainte Marie STATE BANK 1938	
	1932 Charles Rohr 1938 CREAM STATION	
1934 C. M. Kirts 1938 TAVERN		

WEST LIBERTY

1898 J. L. Bennett 1938 BLACKSMITH	West Liberty Creamery 1936 Arthur Westendorf 1938	
Tip Top Cream Station 1927 Chas. Bennett, 1938 Operator	1906 John Warren & Sons 1938 Dry Goods - Notions Shoes - Groceries <i>Gasoline</i> 1937 Roy Robins, Mgr. 1938	
	1924 Wadell's Garage 1938 SERVICE STATION	
1926 Mark Meek 1938 Confectionery - Groceries	Trucking Service Oren Robins Rue Nicholas Sylvan Robins	
W. L. Richards BARBER	G. S. Deckard Ernest Alvis FARM IMPLEMENTS	
Margaret Loyd BEAUTY PARLOR		

BOOS STATION

1929 A. C. Radke 1938 General Merchandise Groceries	Paul Rohr Auto Supplies Service Station
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HUNT CITY

1910	I. R. Hearst	1938	W. T. Shoemaker	1938
	Hardware - Paints <i>Patent Medicines</i>		General Merchandise <i>Restaurant</i>	
1918	Chas. Knicely	1938	Sugar Creek Cream Station	
	Groceries <i>Service Station</i>			

WILLOW HILL

1923	I. D. King	1938	1896	W. B. Wilson	1938
	<i>General Merchandise</i> Eggs - Poultry - Cream			<i>Harness Shop</i> Shop-Made Harness	
1903	E. S. Pearce	1938	1937	Nora Maxwell	1938
	Hardware, Queensware, Dry Goods <i>Patent Medicines</i>			RESTAURANT	
			1926	Lyman E. Burtch	1938
				Garage - Service Station	
1903	H. Selby	1938	1935	A. J. Bruner	1938
	<i>Groceries</i> Eggs, Poultry, Butter			Pool Hall	
1898	R. H. Wiseman	1938		Sugar Creek Cream Station	
	Hardware, Blacksmith		1934	Nell Matheny	1938
				Operator	
1910	R. J. Steinfort	1938		J. W. Smith	
	Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Eggs, Cream			<i>Groceries</i> Notions, Shoes, Flour, Feed	

YALE

1909	Joe Ault	1938	1915	Hiles Funeral Home	
	<i>General Merchandise</i> Groceries Cream, Poultry, Eggs		1923	CHAS. HILES	1938
1933	R. I. Baker	1938		J. E. Matheny Sons, Agents	
	Hardware and Implements			<i>Insurance of All Kinds</i> Emphasis, Farm Insurance	
			1881	1910	1938
1936	Dunne & Huddleston	1938	1928	William McKinley	1938
	Dry Goods, Hardware Grain, Groceries, Feed Cream, Poultry, Eggs			<i>Restaurant</i> Specialty, Fountain Drinks	
1913	J. M. Schultz	1938		Carl E. Harris	
	<i>Seed Business</i>			<i>Groceries and Meats</i> Eggs, Poultry, Cream	

TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN JASPER COUNTY

1937 - 1938

M.D.Yost, County Superintendent

Abraham, Sadie	Fuson, Ruth	Mitchell, Carl
Alblinger, Christine	Gaba, Martin F.	Mitchell, Coral
Allen, Everald	Gearing, Zola	Packciarz, Pauline
Bailey, Effie	Girhard, C.E.	Perdue, Vera
Barber, Margaret	Girhard, Marie L.	Pictor, Sister
Barkley, Mary	Hall, Floyd	Angela
Batman, Berbice	Hall, S.R.	Porter, Andrew
Bayles, Lucille	Harrison, Joe	Postle, C.C.
Bevis, Rosemary	Harvey, Reba	Ragsdale, Gladys
Biggs, Floyd B.	Hays, Delmar	Ragsdale, Sam
Birch, Delbert	Hays, Fred	Reed, Ruea
Bixler, Rosa	Hendry, Elberta	Reis, Teresa
Blakney, Carolyn	Hendry, Grace E.	Romack, Arthur
Bridges, Theodore	Hester, Eugene	Ross, Emma J.
Brooks, J.W.	Hetzer, Lorena	Rutherford, Lydia
Brown, Alice	Higgins, Vivian	Schumacher,
Burnsides, Irene	Huddleston, Eugene	Raymond
Burridge, Martha	Hudleston, Helen	Sheahan, Mary
Casey, Sister Licia	Hunt, Cloyce	Shimp, R.J.
Catt, Clyde	Hutton, George	Shotts, Flossie
Chaney, Fred	Inman, Pauline	Shrimp, R.J.
Chestnut, Hershel	Isenbury, Max	Story, Seldon
Chestnut, Roy	Isenbury, S.L.	Story, Zola
Cockrum, Esther	Jacobs, Helen	Strader, Samuel
Coleman, James	Jenkins, Grace	Swisher, Tressie
Collins, Robert	Jones, Floyd	Thompson, Blanche
Cowger, Charles	Jones, Mildred	Tipton, Thelma
Cowger, Lawrence	Kasserman, Isabella	Tobias, O.M.
Cramer, Eliza	Kennett, Sibyl	Trimble, Hal.E.
Cramer, Rolla B.	Kerich, Katherine	Wade, Beryl
Cullison, Mabel	Kibler, D.T.	Wattles, Lowell
Cummins, Claybourn	King, Mildred	Weaver, John
Cummins, Evon	King, Opal	Wesner, Virgil
Cummins, Harold	King, Ray C.	White, Clarence
Cummins, Victor	Kirst, Henry	White, Etta
Cunningham, Viola	Kraus, Mary	Whitehurst, Annice
Dalton, Elmer	Lake, Guy	Williams, Stewart
Davis, Gilbert	Lambert, H.C.	Wilson, Genevieve
Davis, Harold	Leffler, Harold	Wilson, Lucille
Diel, Sylvia	Levitt, Zella	Wilson, Mary
Depres, Louise	Mahaney, Lucille	Wilson, Victor
Eadie, Norma	Matson, Rose	Wiseman, Vera
Eaton, Norma	Mattingly, Bert	Wolfe, Evelyn
Elder, Maurine	McCain, Avis	Workman, Clarence
Farley, Orell	McColley, Cherryll	Wright, J.S.
Farley, Russell	McColley, George	Voight, M.M.
Faught, Launa	McCoy, Lloyd	Young, D.L.
Fehrenbacher, Delmer	McCoy, Maurice	Yount, Garnett
Foltz, Gertrude	McCrillis, Iva	
Fulk, Kneffler	McCrillis, Hazel	
Fuson, Alvin A.	McSwane, Clarence	
Fuson, Merritt	Milone, Walter	

Among the federal officers whose homes are in Jasper County is Lawrence Arnold, Congressional representative of the 23rd district, and the post masters and mail carriers.

Post Masters -1938

Bogota Nola Lancaster
Hidalgo, David S.Cowger
Hunt City, Mrs.Jessie Moran
Rose Hill, W.E.Baker
Sainte Marie, Eloise Barthelme
West Liberty, Grace Hesler

Wheeler, John O Leturno

Willow Hill, F.E.Madden

Yale,Mrs.Cora Bowman

Newton

Paul B.Laugel,Post Master
Geo.C.Spelbring,Assistant
Lea O.Koontz,Clerk
John P.Hauk,Clerk
Harold H.Gorrell,Clerk
Fred F.Drake, City Carrier
James G.Alcorn,City Carrier
Floyd F.Portlock, Sub.City carrier
Ernest Medcalf, Mail messenger

Mail Carriers 1938

James Hays
Vic.Boldrey
W.E.Romack
James Picquet
Olin Groves
Rue Nicholas,Sub.
Earl Foltz
J.Varvil,Substitute
Emory Cummins
S.L.Keßler
Don Moore

Rural Carriers,Newton

Thomas L.McKnight
L.Everett Russell
Ira F.Maples
Wm.A.Chestnut
Virgil A.Shumard
Lee R.Kasserman
Leroy G.Freeman

COUNTY OFFICERS

1937-1938

County Judge
County Clerk
Circuit Clerk
County Treasurer
State's Attorney
Sheriff
Superintendent of Schools
Superintendent of Highways
County Coroner
Master-in-Chancery
Surveyor

Albert E.Isley
Hattie Powell
W.E.Trainor
Geo.S.Batman
Homer Kasserman
H.E.Watkins
M.D.Yost
S.A.Cannor
Harrison Brown
Maude E.Lathrop
J.F.Fehrenbacher

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

Wade
Supervisor, Ed.Foltz
Town Clerk, C.G.McCormick
Assessor,R.T.Mineo
Justices of Everett Ross
the Peace,Leo Bergbower
E.H.Vanderhoof

Constables, R.F.Cummins,
Alva Jenkins
Roy Bevis

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

1937-1938

Crooked Creek

Supervisor, Shull, Roy
Town Clerk, McNees, Harold A.
Assessor, Yelton, B.O.
Justices of Davidson, R.O.
the Peace, Jones, A.B.
Constables, Goble, Charles
Cole, George
Highway Walden, Alonzo
Commissioner,

Grandville

Supervisor, Fouty, S.J.
Town Clerk, Postlewait, Leon
Assessor, Short, Ernest F.
Justices of Martin, P.F.
the Peace, Cramer, Nelson
Constables, Decker, Wiley
McCarty, Raymond

Hunt City

Supervisor, Hurst, L.R.
Town Clerk, Manning, Scharlene
Assessor, McCord, Harold
Justices of Martin, Lewis
the Peace, Osborne, Lon
Constables, Morey, M.E.
Morris, Arthur
Commissioner,

North Muddy

Supervisor, Klier, Ross
Town Clerk, Smith, C.A.
Assessor, Vance, James
Justices of Clegg, L.P.
the Peace, Swisher, Earl
Constables, Bierman, Clem
Loy, John

Smallwood

Supervisor, Volk, Frank
Town Clerk, Pilmon, Everett
Assessor, Groves, Dewey
Justices of Heady, Earl
the Peace, Brown, Alonzo
Constables, McCrillis, Clarence
Schuppert, Harold

Fox

Griffith, Alfred
Aldridge, Edwin
Burnell, Lynn
Mattingly, Bert
Burgner, Herman
Richards, W.L.
Swann, Uva
Radke, A.C.

Grove

Shumard, Gaylord P.
Marrs, Calvin E.
Meinhart, Lewis F.
Nicholas, Less
Beard, C.R.
Beals, Everett
Sours, Dewey

Sainte Marie

Spenauble, Lewis
Barthelme, Francis
Kaufman, Leo
Bartley, Frank
Hann, Bernard
Benefiel, Otis
Michl, Xavier
Michl, Henry

South Muddy

Kepley, Elijah
Rude, Ralph
Volk, William
Goss, W.P.
Morgan, Bruce
Bush, Frank
Lester, Everett

Willow Hill

Shedelbower, George
Dhom, Earl J.
Larabee, Everett
Riddler, George A.
Alexander, George
Aldridge, John
Lane, Abe.

City and Village Officers

Mayor, Newton
Police Magistrate, Newton
Police Magistrate, Willow Hill
Police Magistrate, Wheeler

Yelvington, M.D.
Wilson, Earl
Selby, E.E.
Redman, J.E.

According to the American Legion, the following list includes the names of the veterans of the World War living in Jasper County in February, 1937.

Adams, William L.	Cornwell, Hal	Fuson, Loren
Adamson, Elza	Cowger, C.A.	Gaede, Raymond
Addis, George	Cowger, C.E.	Galfin, David
Ablinger, John	Coverstone, E.L.	Galloway, Enoch F.
Antey, Frank	Cramer, Floyd G.	Garnier, Robert
Aten, Cecil	Creed, Reynolds	Geier, Albert
Bailey, James	Cummins, Earnie	Geiger, George
Balding, Lawson	Cummins, Alfred F.	Girten, Madison L.
Baker, William E.	Curtright, Charles	Goebel, Charles
Barthelme, Lester	Davidson, Roy	Geltz, Joe
Bartley, Glen	Davidson, Ward	Goodman, Wm. G.
Beard, Carl	Davis, St. Clair	Gregory, Leo
Beaver, Harry E.	Debow, Roy	Grove, Olin
Beaver, Grover T.	Deck, Fay	Guinn, Willie
Beeman, Wm. M.	Deckard, Gus	Green, Charles
Bennett, Vess	Derler, P.A.	Guerrettas, Elza
Bergbower, Cornelius	Dey, Thomas	Gustin, L.K.
Bergbower, H.C.	Dillman, Ernie	Hacker, Miles
Bergbower, Urban	Doerr, Clarence L.	Haddock, Luke C.
Benefiel, Ernest	Drinkwater, Edd.	Hamilton, Ezra E.
Bolander, Andy	Duckworth, James	Harker, Thomas K.
Booker, Louis	Dulgar, Jasper	Harris, John
Booker, R.L.	Dye, Everett	Harris, Joe
Bower, Lawrence	Eaton, Bert	Harrison, Marvin
Bower, Ira	Eaton, James	Harrison, Flemmen
Bower, Earl F.	Einhorn, John	Hauk, John J.
Brewster, Gene	Elkin, John N.	Hays, Thurman
Brown, Rolla	Emmerich, Wm.	Helregel, Aloysius
Brown, Andrew S.	Erwin, Ernest E.	Helregel, John
Bruner, Jesse	Erwin, John	Hester, Omer
Boehl, Noah	Erwin, Troy	Hicks, Charles
Bunton, Harry E.	Everly, Ray	Hines, Raymond
Busby, Clarence	Faller, R.L.	Hipp, James
Byers, Earl	Fear, Everett	Hoecherl, George
Bruner, Lee	Fear, Joe	Holt, William R.
Blaco, Paul	Fehrenbacher, J.W.	Holt, Frank
Brough, John	Fehrenbacher, H.	Holm, James R.
Burris, Leo	Field, Earl E.	Houser, George
Calhoun, Elmer	Finn, William	Hubbard, Audrey
Calvert, Harry	Foltz, Ed	Hubbard, Hallie
Cowger, Arthur	Foltz, Roy	Hubbard, Ercil
Catt, Daniel F.	Foust, Alva O.	Huddleston, Laverl
Clagg, Pearl	Fouty, Roy	Huddleston, Ona M.
Clark, Amos	Fowler, George	Huff, Timothy
Clark, James	Frank, Neil	Hunt, H.H.
Cleaver, Lon	French, Everett	Hurt, Geo. S.
Collins, Berl	French, Rufus	Immel, Lester J.
Connor, Dewey	Fritchle, John L.	Jenkins, David A.
Cornwell, Edgar E.	Fuson, Claud	Jenkins, Lewis H.
Cornwell, Eugene		Jester, Carl

Jones, Cecil	Morris, Bert	Stanley, Foss D.
Jones, Pearl	Myers, Frank C.	Strader, Charles
Kasserman, Homer	Myers, Raymond R.	Strutner, Joseph
Kasserman, George	McCord, Chester	Strole, Bernard
Keach, Guy	Neese, John	Stuteville, Roe
Kelly, Russell	Neese, Norman A.	Sunderland, Glen
Kerner, Chas. J., Jr.	Newkirk, Fred	Swisher, Carl
Kerner, Leo J.	Newsome, Charles	Thompson, Ben
Kirts, Harley T.	Ochs, Dan	Tobias, Omer
Kirts, Louis	Ochs, Alex	Torbutt, Rush
Koons, William J.	Parnell, Rush	Townsend, Elmer
Kaufman, John	Parr, Everett E.	Tracey, George E.
Lake, Hallie	Payne, Harry	Turnipseed, Ovid
Lake, Preston	Phillips, Howard	Uhl, George
Lambird, Charles	Ragsdale, Thomas	Umstead, Glen
Laugel, Paul	Rauch, William J.	Underwood, Wallace
Laugel, Joseph	Reep, Vernon L.	Urfer, Clarence
Leinhart, Alex.	Reese, Earl R.	Vanatta, Millard
Leturno, John O.	Renier, Leas	Vance, Robert
Lobmier, Arthur	Reisner, Roscoe L.	Vincent, C.P.
Lobmier, Frank	Rennier, George	Waddell, George
Love, Harry	Reynolds, Harvey	Wagner, Thomas
Loy, John H.	Ridlen, Roscoe	Wakefield, Leonard
Madison, John T.	Richards, W.L.	Walk, Leo
Mahafey, Harry	Roberts, Geo. L.	Warner, Andrew N.
Mammoser, Albert	Romack, Rolla	Warren, E.R.
Mammoser, Bernard	Ross, Everett O.	Ward, Bert
Mammoser, John	Ryder, Floyd	Weaver, Oscar L.
Marrs, John	Saulsbury, Leonard	Weck, Harlin
Martin, Lawrence	Scanlan, Ed.	Whalin, Albert Eli
Martin, Victor	Schwager, Sylvester	Whalin, Oren L.
Matson, Vernon	Scott, Guy	Whalin, Scott
Matson, Delbert	Selby, Everett	White, Marvin
Matheny, R.P.	Shedelbower, Julius	White, Merwin
Maxwell, Ray C.	Shedelbower, Mart	White, Henry
Mattingly, Bert	Shire, Ralph	White, Orlen
May, John	Shook, Perry O.	Whightsil, F.W.
McCall, Roy	Shumard, Virgil	Whitehurst, G.
McCormick, Harvey	Simpson, Guy S.	Wiggle, Cecil R.
McDanier, Omer C.	Slack, Alfred	Wilkins, Otto
McGowan, John R.	Slack, Raymond	Wilkins, William
McInturf, James I.	Shup, Lawrence E.	Williams, Aaron
Meeks, Herbert	Slater, Levi	Williams, Clarence
Meinhart, Joseph	Smith, Murvil	Williams, Ona
Menke, Leonard	Smith, William	Wiman, Floyd
Metcalf, Irvin	Snyder, Claude	Wilson, Edgar D.
Michl, Paul F.	Snyder, Everett	Wilson, Samuel
Miller, Carl	Spannagel, Louis	Wishard, R.S.
Miller, Elert	Spitzer, A.J.	Wooden Chas.
Miller, Henry E.	Sprague, Ralph	Wooden, Everett
Miller, Perry	Staley, Drue	Worcester, R.L.
Miller, Colmore	Yost, Merle D.	Worley, Harry
Moor, Carl E.	Zuber, Frank	Wyatt, Andrew
Monroney, Owen		Winter, Earl S.
Monroney, Charles E.		Yaw, Charles

POPULATION STATISTICS

Townships	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Crooked Creek	1366	1533	2015	2633	2756	2190	1949	1449
Grandville	1150	1247	1462	1822	1956	1355	1169	755
Grove	757	1094	1216	1329	1418	1199	1031	862
North Muddy	625	867	1125	1583	1777	1517	1313	1041
South Muddy	510	534	991	1350	1477	1310	1052	726
Sainte Marie	937	1453	912	1232	1643	1400	1247	1051
Smallwood	521	993	?	1145	1221	1075	1041	749
Wade	1453	1865	?	2485	4283	4283	3838	3567
Willow Hill	1045	1551	1786	1350	2528	1651	1398	1074
Fox			762	915	1101	973	996	855
Hunt City						1444	980	680

Villages	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Newton	300		1168	1428	1630	2108	2083	2076
Incorporated	1887	as city						
Sainte Marie		324	243	318	403	450	351	304
Rose Hill			199	-	-	229	202	179
Willow Hill					499	444	397	351
Wheeler					206	255	214	189
Hidalgo						190	193	153
Yale (Incorporated as village, 1923)								157

Jasper	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
County	11,234	14,515	18,034	20,160	18,157	16,064	12,809

Size of farms and number of each	1910	1920	1925	1930
3 acres	-	1	1	4
3-9 acres	29	92	47	44
10-19 acres	65	106	130	57
20-49 acres	600	441	442	316
50-99 acres	990	860	772	636
100-174 acres	761	845	810	710
175-259 acres	260	289	286	268
260-249 acres	119	119	124	132
500-999 acres	7	8	9	10
more than 999 A.	1	2	0	0

Land in woodland, not used for forest, 1930, acres			
Crooked Creek Township	825 acres	Smallwood Township	966
Grandville Township	581 acres	Sainte Marie Twshp.	890
Grove Township	1201 acres	Wade Township	819
Hunt City Township	473 acres	Willow Hill Twshp.	480
North Muddy Township	1060 acres	Fox Township	694
South Muddy Township	1543 acres		

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